

TARIFF BILL OF 1930

APRIL 28, 1930.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HAWLEY, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2667]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2667) to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 11, 22, 24, 34, 44, 45, 53, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 104, 108, 109, 118, 141, 159, 160, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 190, 191, 192, 193, 209, 212, 215, 227, 234, 246, 247, 248, 253, 261, 263, 265, 266, 298, 299, 330, 331, 335, 336, 340, 343, 382, 384, 429, 432, 440, 447, 485, 513, 521, 529, 557, 565, 572, 573, 586, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 594, 603, 607, 609, 616, 621, 622, 623, 647, 651, 655, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 682, 684, 690, 693, 700, 701, 714, 718, 733, 741, 742, 746, 757, 759, 760, 769, 770, 773, 774, 788, 789, 790, 792, 796, 801, 810, 811, 815, 826, 831, 832, 833, 835, 841, 847, 852, 853, 854, 856, 858, 859, 860, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 886, 894, 944, 949, 967, 968, 998, 1007, 1030, 1043, 1097, 1117, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1146, 1147, 1153, 1159, 1160, 1162, 1163, 1165, 1166, 1174, 1176, 1177, 1198, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1225, 1226, 1228, 1240, 1248, and 1253.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 46, 47, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 105, 107, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 119, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 161,

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Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert 1% cents; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert *formic acid, 3 cents per pound* and a semicolon; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *5 cents*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *11 cents*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *oleic acid or red oil, 20 per centum ad valorem* and a semicolon; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *12 cents*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *\$1.25*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *75 cents*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *calcium acetate, crude, 1 cent per pound* and a semicolon; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *30 per centum*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:
pound.

(b) *Synthetic indigo, "Colour Index No. 1177", and sulphur black, "Colour Index No. 978", 3 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem.*

(c) *The ad valorem rates provided in this paragraph shall be based upon the American selling price (as defined in subdivision (g) of section 402, Title IV), of any similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States. If*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert ; *digitalis, 20 per centum ad valorem*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 80:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 80, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *1½ cents*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 92:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 92, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *10 per centum ad valorem; drawing ink, 15 per centum*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 102:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 102, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *three-fourths of*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 106:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

Par. 51. Menthol, 50 cents per pound; natural crude camphor, 1 cent per pound; natural refined camphor, 5 cents per pound; synthetic camphor, 5 cents per pound. If at the end of three years after the enactment of this Act, the President finds that during the preceding six months the domestic production by quantity of synthetic camphor did not exceed 25 per centum of the domestic consumption thereof by quantity, or, at the end of four years after the enactment of this Act, that during the preceding six months such domestic production did not exceed 30 per centum of such consumption, or, at the end of five years after the enactment of this Act, that during the preceding six months such domestic production did not exceed 50 per centum of such consumption, he shall by proclamation so declare and, after six months thereafter, the rate on synthetic camphor shall be 1 cent per pound. To assist the President in making the investigation required by this provision, the Tariff Commission is empowered to investigate, to such extent as may be necessary, in the manner provided in the case of investigations under section 336 of this Act, and shall report to the President the result of its investigation.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 115:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 115, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *3½ cents per pound, but not less than 45 per centum ad valorem*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 121:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 121, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

On page 24 of the House bill, line 13, after "*valorem*," insert *eucalyptus, 15 per centum ad valorem* and a semicolon; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 132:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 132, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

Par. 65. (a) *Paints, colors, and pigments, commonly known as artists', school, students', or children's paints or colors:*

(1) *In tubes, jars, cakes, pans, or other forms, not exceeding one and one-half pounds net weight each, and valued at less than 20 cents per dozen pieces, and not assembled in paint sets, kits, or color outfits, three-fourths of 1 cent per tube, jar, cake, pan, or other form;*

(2) *in tubes, jars, cakes, pans, or other forms, not exceeding one and one-half pounds net weight each, and valued at 20 cents or more per dozen pieces, and not assembled in paint sets, kits, or color outfits: In tubes or jars, 2 cents per tube or jar and 40 per centum ad valorem; in cakes, pans, or other forms, 1½ cents per cake, pan, or other form and 40 per centum ad valorem;*

(3) *in tubes, jars, cakes, pans, or other forms, not exceeding one and one-half pounds net weight each, when assembled in paint sets, kits, or color outfits, with or without brushes, water pans, outline drawings, stencils, or other articles, 70 per centum ad valorem on the value as assembled;*

(4) *in bulk, or in any form exceeding one and one-half pounds net weight each, 8¼ cents per ounce.*

(b) *For the purposes of this paragraph, tubes, jars, cakes, pans, or other forms, shall not be considered as assembled in a paint set, kit, or color outfit, unless assembled in such form and container, and with such assortment of merchandise, as to be suitable for sale at retail to artists, students, or children, as a paint set, kit, or color outfit.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 149:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of Senate numbered 149, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment containing by weight less than 30 per centum of zinc sulphide, pound; containing by weight 30 per centum or more of ¼ cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem; and to the same.

Amendment numbered 151:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of Senate numbered 151, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

That the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment be so amended that the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of Senate numbered 151, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

That the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment be so amended that the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of Senate numbered 151, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

That the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment be so amended that the Senate agree to the same.

Amendments
1, 23,
57, 58,
81, 82,
107, 110,
126, 127,
142, 143,
158, 161,

Amendment numbered 181:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 181, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

Par. 90. Turpentine, gum and spirits of, and rosin, 5 per centum ad valorem.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 204:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 204, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert *silica, crude, not specially provided for, \$3.50 per ton* and a semicolon; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 205:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 205, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *containing more than 97 per centum of calcium fluoride, \$5.60 per ton; containing not more than 97 per centum of calcium fluoride, \$8.40 per ton*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 206:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 206, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert ; *sand containing 95 per centum or more of silica and not more than six-tenths of 1 per centum of oxide of iron and suitable for use in the manufacture of glass, \$2 per ton*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 207:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 207, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

Par. 208. (a) Mica, unmanufactured: Valued at not above 15 cents per pound, 4 cents per pound; valued at above 15 cents per pound, 4 cents per pound and 25 per centum ad valorem.

(b) Mica, cut or stamped to dimensions, shape, or form, 40 per centum ad valorem.

(c) Mica films and splittings, not cut or stamped to dimensions: Not above twelve ten-thousandths of one inch in thickness, 25 per centum ad valorem; over twelve ten-thousandths of one inch in thickness, 40 per centum ad valorem.

(d) Mica films and splittings cut or stamped to dimensions, 45 per centum ad valorem.

(e) *Mica plates and built-up mica, and all manufactures of mica, or of which mica is the component material of chief value, by whatever name known, and to whatever use applied, and whether or not named, described, or provided for in any other paragraph of this Act, 40 per centum ad valorem.*

(f) *Untrimmed phlogopite mica from which no rectangular piece exceeding two inches in length or one inch in width may be cut, 15 per centum ad valorem.*

(g) *Mica waste and scrap valued at not more than 5 cents per pound, 25 per centum ad valorem; mica waste and scrap valued at more than 5 cents per pound shall be classified as mica, unmanufactured.*

(h) *Mica, ground or pulverized, 20 per centum ad valorem.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 208:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 208, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *35 per centum ad valorem*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 213:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 213, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *In addition to the foregoing there shall be paid a duty of 10 cents per dozen separate pieces on all tableware, kitchenware, and table and kitchen utensils and a period*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 214:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 214, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *crystalline lump, chip, or dust, 30 per centum ad valorem; crystalline flake, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %₁₀₀ cents per pound*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 220:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 220, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *valorem; gauge glass tubes, wholly or in chief value of glass, 60 per centum*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 221:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 221, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

(c) *Illuminating articles of every description, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of glass, for use in connection with artificial*

illumination: Prisms, glass chandeliers, and articles in chief value of prisms, 60 per centum ad valorem; chimneys, 55 per centum ad valorem; globes and shades, 70 per centum ad valorem; all others, 60 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That parts not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of glass, of any of the foregoing shall be subject to the same rate of duty as the articles of which they are parts.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 223:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 223, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert That none of the foregoing weighing less than sixteen ounces but not less than twelve ounces per square foot shall be subject to a less rate of duty than 50 per centum ad valorem: Provided further and a comma; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 224:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 224, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert That cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, imported in boxes, shall be denied entry unless packed in units containing fifty square feet or multiples thereof, as nearly as sizes will permit, and the duty shall be computed thereon according to actual weight of glass; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 226:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 226, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert seven hundred and twenty square inches, 17 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding one thousand and eight square inches, 17½ cents per square foot; all above that, 19¼ cents per square foot; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 228:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 228, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert 15 cents; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 230:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 230, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert 15 cents; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 254:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 254, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *granular or sponge iron, \$2.25 per ton* and a semicolon; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 272:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 272, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert : *Provided further, That on hollow bars and hollow drill steel valued at more than 4 cents per pound there shall be levied, collected, and paid an additional duty of three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 284:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 284, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

(b) *Ingots, shot, bars, sheets, wire, or other forms, not specially provided for, or scrap, containing more than 50 per centum of tungsten, tungsten carbide, molybdenum, or molybdenum carbide, or combinations thereof: Ingots, shot, bars, or scrap, 50 per centum ad valorem; sheets, wire, or other forms, 60 per centum ad valorem.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 285:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 285, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *50*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 289:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 289, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *35 per centum*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 292:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 292, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *staples, in strip form, for use in paper fasteners or stapling machines, 2 cents per pound* and a semicolon; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 293:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 293, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *8½ cents per pound and 40*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 294:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 294, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert ; *the foregoing rates shall apply to the foregoing articles whether or not containing electrical heating elements as constituent parts thereof*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 306:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 306, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *35 per centum*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 307:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 307, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *1¼ cents*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 311:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 311, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *55 per centum ad valorem, unless in chief value of glass, in which case the rate shall be 70 per centum*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 312:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 312, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *35 per centum ad valorem, unless in chief value of glass, in which case the rate shall be 60 per centum*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 315:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 315, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *valorem; drawing instruments, and parts thereof, wholly or in chief value of metal, 45 per centum ad valorem*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 317:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 317, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *valued at not more than \$2 per dozen, 5 cents each and 60 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than \$2 per dozen, 10 cents each and 60 per centum; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 319:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 319, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

Par. 364. Bells (except church and similar bells and carillons), finished or unfinished, and parts thereof, 50 per centum ad valorem.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 327:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 327, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

Par. 367. (a) Watch movements, and other time-keeping, time-measuring, or time-indicating mechanisms, devices, and instruments, all the foregoing designed to be, or such as ordinarily are, worn or carried on or about the person, if less than one and seventy-seven one-hundredths inches wide, whether or not in cases, containers, or housings:

(1) If more than one and one-half inches wide, \$1.25 each; if more than one and two-tenths inches but not more than one and one-half inches wide, \$1.40 each; if more than one inch but not more than one and two-tenths inches wide, \$1.55 each; if more than nine-tenths of one inch but not more than one inch wide, \$1.75 each; if more than eight-tenths of one inch but not more than nine-tenths of one inch wide, \$2 each; if more than six-tenths of one inch but not more than eight-tenths of one inch wide, \$2.25 each; if six-tenths of one inch or less wide, \$2.50 each;

(2) in the case of any of the foregoing having no jewels or only one jewel, the above rates shall be reduced by 40 per centum;

(3) any of the foregoing having more than seven jewels shall be subject to an additional duty of 20 cents for each jewel in excess of seven;

(4) any of the foregoing shall be subject to an additional duty of \$1 for each adjustment of whatever kind (treating adjustment to temperature as two adjustments) in accordance with the marking as hereinafter provided;

(5) any of the foregoing shall be subject to an additional duty of \$1 each, if constructed or designed to operate for a period in excess of forty-seven hours without rewinding, or if self-winding, or if a self-winding device may be incorporated therein;

(6) any of the foregoing having more than seventeen jewels, whether adjusted or unadjusted, and whether with or without dials, shall,

in lieu of the duties provided in clauses (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5), be subject to a duty of \$10.75 each.

(b) All the foregoing shall have cut, engraved, or die sunk, conspicuously and indelibly on one or more of the top plates or bridges: The name of the country of manufacture; the name of the manufacturer or purchaser; in words and in Arabic numerals the number of jewels, if any, serving a mechanical purpose as frictional bearings; and, in words and in Arabic numerals, the number and classes of adjustments, or, if unadjusted, the word "unadjusted".

(c) Parts for any of the foregoing shall be dutiable as follows:

(1) Parts (except pillar or bottom plates, or their equivalent, bridges or their equivalent, and jewels) imported in the same shipment with complete movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments, provided for in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph (whether or not suitable for use in such movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments), 45 per centum ad valorem; but this clause of this subparagraph shall not be applicable to that portion of all the parts in the shipment which exceeds in value 4 per centum of the value of such complete movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments;

(2) pillar or bottom plates, or their equivalent, shall be subject to one-half the amount of duty which would be borne by the complete movement, mechanism, device, or instrument for which suitable;

(3) each assembly or subassembly (unless dutiable under clause (1) of this subparagraph) consisting of two or more parts or pieces of metal or other material joined or fastened together shall be subject to a duty of 3 cents for each such part or piece of material, except that in the case of jewels the duty shall be 20 cents instead of 3 cents, and except that in the case of pillar or bottom plates or their equivalent the duty shall be the rate provided in clause (2) of this subparagraph instead of 3 cents, and except that in the case of a balance assembly the duty shall be 50 cents for the assembly instead of 3 cents for each part or piece thereof. No assembly or subassembly shall be subject to a greater amount of duty than would be borne by the complete movement, mechanism, device, or instrument for which suitable, nor to a less rate of duty than 45 per centum ad valorem. For the purpose of this clause a balance assembly shall be an assembly consisting of a balance wheel, balance staff, and hairspring, with or without the other parts commercially known as parts of a balance assembly. For the purpose of this clause bimetallic balance wheels (not part of a balance assembly), and mainsprings with riveted ends, shall each be considered as one part or piece;

(4) all other parts (except jewels), 65 per centum ad valorem.

(d) Jewels, unset, suitable for use in any movement, mechanism, device, or instrument, dutiable under this paragraph or paragraph 368, or in any meter or compass, 10 per centum ad valorem.

(e) Dials for any of the foregoing movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments, if such dials are less than one and seventy-seven hundredths inches wide and are imported separately or attached to any of the foregoing movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments having not more than seventeen jewels, 5 cents each and 45 per centum ad valorem. Dials for any of the movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments provided for in this paragraph shall have stamped, cut, engraved, or die sunk, conspicuously and indelibly thereon the name of the country of manufacture; which marking, if the dial is imported

attached to any of the foregoing movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments, shall be placed on the face of the dial in such manner as not to be obscured by any part of the case, container, or housing.

(f) All cases, containers, or housings, designed or suitable for the enclosure of any of the foregoing movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments, whether or not containing such movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments, and whether finished or unfinished, complete or incomplete, except such containers as are used for shipping purposes only:

(1) If made of gold or platinum, 75 cents each and 45 per centum ad valorem;

(2) if in part of gold, silver, or platinum, or wholly of silver, 40 cents each and 45 per centum ad valorem;

(3) if set with precious, semiprecious, or imitation precious, or imitation semiprecious stones, or if prepared for the setting of such stones, 40 cents each and 45 per centum ad valorem;

(4) if of base metal (and not containing gold, silver, or platinum), 20 cents each and 45 per centum ad valorem;

(5) any of the foregoing cases, containers, or housings, if enameled, shall be subject to an additional duty of 15 per centum ad valorem.

(g) Any of the foregoing cases, containers, or housings, shall have cut, engraved, or die sunk, conspicuously and indelibly on the inside of the back cover, the name in full of the manufacturer or purchaser and the name of the country of manufacture.

(h) For the purposes of this paragraph the width of any movement, mechanism, device, or instrument, shall be the shortest surface dimension through the center of the pillar or bottom plate, or its equivalent, not including in the measurement any portion not essential to the functioning of the movement, mechanism, device, or instrument.

(i) For the purposes of this paragraph and paragraph 368 the term "jewel" includes substitutes for jewels.

(j) An article required by this paragraph to be marked shall be denied entry unless marked in exact conformity with the requirements of this paragraph.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 328:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 328, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

Par. 368. (a) Clocks, clock movements, including lever movements, clockwork mechanisms, time-keeping, time-measuring, or time-indicating mechanisms, devices, and instruments, synchronous and subsynchronous motors of less than one-fortieth of one horsepower valued at not more than \$3 each, not including the value of gears or other attachments, and any mechanism, device, or instrument intended or suitable for measuring time, distance, speed, or fares, or the flowage of water, gas, or electricity, or similar uses, or for regulating, indicating, or controlling the speed of arbors, drums, disks, or similar uses, or for recording or indicating time, or for recording, indicating, or performing any operation or function at a predetermined time or times, all the above (except the articles enumerated

or described in paragraph 367), whether or not in cases, containers, or housings:

(1) If valued at not more than \$1.10 each, 55 cents each; valued at more than \$1.10 but not more than \$2.25 each, \$1 each; valued at more than \$2.25 but not more than \$5 each, \$1.50 each; valued at more than \$5 but not more than \$10 each, \$3 each; valued at more than \$10 each, \$4.50 each;

(2) any of the foregoing shall be subject to an additional duty of 65 per centum ad valorem;

(3) any of the foregoing containing jewels shall be subject to an additional cumulative duty of 25 cents for each such jewel.

(b) All the foregoing shall have cut, engraved, or die sunk, conspicuously and indelibly on the most visible part of the front or back plate: The name of the country of manufacture; the name of the manufacturer or purchaser; and the number of jewels, if any. If such markings are in whole or in part sufficiently similar to the trade name or trade-mark of an established American manufacturer as to be liable to deceive the user in the United States, entry thereof shall be denied, if such trade name or trade-mark has been placed on file with the collector of customs.

(c) Parts for any of the foregoing shall be dutiable as follows:

(1) Parts (except plates provided for in clause (2) of this subparagraph, and jewels) imported in the same shipment with complete movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments, provided for in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph (whether or not suitable for use in such movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments), 45 per centum ad valorem; but this clause of this subparagraph shall not be applicable to that portion of all the parts in the shipment which exceeds in value $1\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the value of such complete movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments;

(2) a plate suitable for assembling thereon the clockwork mechanism constituting or contained in any of the foregoing movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments, shall be subject to one-half the amount of duty which would be borne by the complete movement, mechanism, device, or instrument for which suitable. If two or more such plates are imported together they shall be dutiable as one plate if they are necessary, as a set, for such assembling;

(3) each assembly or subassembly (unless dutiable under clause (1) or (4) of this subparagraph) consisting of two or more parts or pieces of metal or other material joined or fastened together shall be subject to a duty of 65 per centum ad valorem and, in addition, to a duty of 3 cents for each such part or piece of material, except that in the case of jewels the specific duty shall be 25 cents instead of 3 cents. For the purpose of this clause and clause (4), bimetallic balance wheels, and mainsprings with riveted ends, shall each be considered as one part or piece;

(4) each assembly or subassembly consisting in part of a plate or plates provided for in clause (2) of this subparagraph shall be subject to the rate of duty provided for such plate or plates, and, in addition, to a duty of 5 cents for each part or piece of material (except such plate or plates) in such assembly or subassembly, except that in the case of jewels the specific duty shall be 25 cents instead of 5 cents;

(5) no assembly or subassembly shall be subject to a greater amount of duty than would be borne by the complete movement, mechanism, device, or instrument for which suitable;

(6) all other parts (except jewels), 65 per centum ad valorem.

(d) Dials for any movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments enumerated or described in this paragraph or in paragraph 367 (except dials specifically provided for in paragraph 367), when imported separately, 50 per centum ad valorem. All such dials (whether imported separately or attached to any of the foregoing) shall have stamped, cut, engraved, or die sunk, conspicuously and indelibly thereon the name of the country of manufacture; which marking, if the dial is imported attached to any of the foregoing movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments, shall be placed on the face of the dial in such manner as not to be obscured by any part of the case, container, or housing.

(e) Cases, containers, or housings suitable for any of the movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments enumerated or described in this paragraph, not specially provided for, when imported separately, 45 per centum ad valorem. Any such case, container, or housing, whether imported separately or attached to any of the foregoing movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments, shall have stamped, cut, engraved, or die sunk, conspicuously and indelibly on the back thereof, the name of the country of manufacture.

(f) An article required by this paragraph to be marked shall be denied entry unless marked in exact conformity with the requirements of this paragraph.

(g) Taximeters and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, 85 per centum ad valorem.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 329:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 329, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

Par. 369. (a) Automobile trucks valued at \$1,000 or more each, automobile truck and motor bus chassis valued at \$750 or more each, automobile truck bodies valued at \$250 or more each, motor busses designed for the carriage of more than ten persons, and bodies for such busses, all the foregoing, whether finished or unfinished, 25 per centum ad valorem.

(b) All other automobiles, automobile chassis, and automobile bodies, and motor cycles, all the foregoing, whether finished or unfinished, 10 per centum ad valorem.

(c) Parts (except tires and except parts wholly or in chief value of glass) for any of the articles enumerated in subparagraph (a) or (b), finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem.

(d) If any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government imposes a duty on any article specified in this paragraph, when imported from the United States, in excess of the duty herein provided, there shall be imposed upon such article, when imported either directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government, a duty equal to that imposed by such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government on such article imported from the United States, but in no case shall such duty exceed 50 per centum ad valorem.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 332:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 332, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert *steam turbines, 20 per centum ad valorem* and a semicolon; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 337:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 337, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *27½ per centum*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 341:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 341, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert 4; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 342:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 342, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert 7; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 344:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 344, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert *and 10 per centum ad valorem*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 346:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 346, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert *and 10 per centum ad valorem*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 347:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 347, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert *and 20 per centum ad valorem*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 348:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 348, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *35 per centum*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 349:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 349, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *45 per centum*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 350:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 350, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *55 per centum*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 367:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 367, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *45 per centum*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 368:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 368, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *45 per centum*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 392:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 392, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *47½ per centum*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 401:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 401, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *\$2.50 per ton*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 404:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 404, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *\$2.27½*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 405:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 405, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert $\$2.92\frac{1}{2}$; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 425:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 425, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *40 per centum ad valorem*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 448:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 448, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Omit the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 454:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 454, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *or frozen* and a comma; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 483:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 483, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 484:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 484, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 492:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 492, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *not specially provided for, not shelled, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; shelled, 5 cents per pound; cashew nuts, shelled or unshelled, 2 cents per pound; any of the foregoing, if blanched, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as if not blanched*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 514:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 514, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *3 cents per pound in the case of peas, and, in the case of chick-peas or garbanzos, 2*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 576:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 576, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *40 per centum*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 579:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 579, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

Par. 924. All the articles enumerated or described in this schedule (except in paragraph 922) shall be subject to an additional duty of 10 cents per pound on the cotton contained therein having a staple of one and one-eighth inches or more in length.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 615:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 615, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert the following:

Par. 1102. (a) Wools, not specially provided for, not finer than 44s, in the grease or washed, 29 cents per pound of clean content; scoured, 32 cents per pound of clean content; on the skin, 27 cents per pound of clean content; sorted, or matchings, if not scoured, 30 cents per pound of clean content: Provided, That a tolerance of not more than 10 per centum of wools not finer than 46s may be allowed in each bale or package of wools imported as not finer than 44s.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 649:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 649, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

Par. 1122. Fabrics (except printing-machine cylinder lapping in chief value of flax), in the piece or otherwise, containing 17 per centum or more in weight of wool, but not in chief value thereof, and whether or not more specifically provided for, shall be dutiable as follows:

That proportion of the amount of the duty on the fabric, computed under this schedule, which the amount of wool bears to the entire weight, plus that proportion of the amount of the duty on the fabric, computed as

if this paragraph had not been enacted, which the weight of the component materials other than wool bears to the entire weight.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 652:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 652, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *woven fabrics in the piece, not exceeding thirty inches in width, whether woven with fast or split edges, wholly or in chief value of silk, including umbrella silk or Gloria cloth, 60 per centum ad valorem; any of the foregoing, if Jacquard-figured, 65 per centum ad valorem; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 657:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 657, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *Filaments of rayon or other synthetic textile, single or grouped, and yarns of rayon or other synthetic textile, singles, all the foregoing not specially provided for, weighing one hundred and fifty deniers or more per length of four hundred and fifty meters, 45 per centum ad valorem; weighing less than one hundred and fifty deniers per length of four hundred and fifty meters, 50 per centum ad valorem; and, in addition, yarns of rayon or other synthetic textile, plied, shall be subject to an additional duty of 5 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That none of the foregoing shall be subject to a less duty than 45 cents per pound. Any of the foregoing yarns if having more than twenty turns twist per inch shall be subject to an additional cumulative duty of 45 cents per pound; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 707:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 707, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *three-fourths of*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 708:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 708, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *1½ cents*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 709:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 709, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *8½ cents*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 719:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 719, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert ; *tubes wholly or in chief value of paper, commonly used for holding yarn or thread, if parallel, 1 cent per pound and 25 per centum ad valorem; if tapered, 3 cents per pound and 35 per centum ad valorem;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 724:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 724, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *one-fourth of 1 cent per inch, 60 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than one-fourth of 1 cent and not more than 1 cent per inch, one-half of 1 cent per inch and 60 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than 1 cent and not more than 5 cents per inch, 1 cent per inch and 40;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 729:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 729, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Omit the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment and on page 177 of the House bill, line 19, after "hemp," insert *and braids and plaits, wholly or in chief value of ramie, all the foregoing;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 732:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 732, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *\$3.50 per dozen and 50;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 745:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 745, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *2½ cents;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 747:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 747, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *Dolls and doll clothing, composed in any part, however small, of any of the laces, fabrics, embroideries, or other materials or articles provided for in paragraph 1529 (a), 90 per centum ad valorem; dolls and toys, composed wholly or in chief value of any product provided for in paragraph 31, having any movable member or part, 1 cent each and 60 per centum ad valorem; not having any movable member or part, 1 cent each and 50 per centum ad valorem; parts of dolls or toys, composed*

wholly or in chief value of any product provided for in paragraph 31, 1 cent each and 50 per centum ad valorem; all other dolls, parts of dolls (including clothing), doll heads, toy marbles, toy games, toy containers, toy favors, toy souvenirs and a comma; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 748:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 748, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *As used in this paragraph the term "toy" means an article chiefly used for the amusement of children, whether or not also suitable for physical exercise or for mental development and a period; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 761:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 761, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *and plates, mats, linings, strips, and crosses of dressed dog, goat, or kid skins, 25 per centum ad valorem; all the foregoing, if dyed, 30 per centum ad valorem; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 764:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 764, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Omit the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment and on page 189 of the House bill, line 4, after "valorem" insert *; composed wholly or in chief value of dog, goat, or kid skins, and not specially provided for, 35 per centum ad valorem; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 765:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 765, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

On page 190 of the House bill, line 1, after "valorem" insert *but not less than 25 cents per pound; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 771:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 771, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

(b) *Men's silk or opera hats, in chief value of silk, \$2 each and 75 per centum ad valorem.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 784:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 784, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *or 1530 (e), or in Title II (free list)*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 785:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 785, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment and on page 195 of the House bill, line 1, strike out "or (c)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 787:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 787, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *Hose and half-hose wholly or in chief value of cotton or of wool shall not be dutiable at the above rate by reason of being embroidered, if the embroidery is such as is commonly known as clocking and does not exceed one inch in width or six inches in length, exclusive of the fork, but shall be subject to a duty of 75 per centum ad valorem and a period*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 791:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 791, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *valued at not more than 70 cents per dozen, 3 cents each and 40 per centum ad valorem; valued at more than 70 cents per dozen, 4 cents each and 40 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That any of the foregoing valued at not more than 70 cents per dozen, if made with hand rolled or hand made hems, shall be subject to an additional duty of 1 cent each*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 795:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 795, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

Par. 1530. (a) Hides and skins of cattle of the bovine species (except hides and skins of the India water buffalo imported to be used in the manufacture of rawhide articles), raw or uncured, or dried, salted, or pickled, 10 per centum ad valorem.

(b) Leather (except leather provided for in subparagraph (d) of this paragraph), made from hides or skins of cattle of the bovine species:

(1) Sole or belting leather (including offal), rough, partly finished, finished, curried, or cut or wholly or partly manufactured into outer or inner soles, blocks, strips, counters, taps, box toes, or any forms

or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, footwear, or belting, 12½ per centum ad valorem;

(2) leather welting, 12½ per centum ad valorem;

(3) leather to be used in the manufacture of harness or saddlery, 12½ per centum ad valorem;

(4) side upper leather (including grains and splits), patent leather, and leather made from calf or kip skins, rough, partly finished, or finished, or cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear, 15 per centum ad valorem;

(5) upholstery, collar, bag, case, glove, garment, or strap leather, in the rough, in the white, crust, or russet, partly finished, or finished, 20 per centum ad valorem;

(6) leather to be used in the manufacture of footballs, basket balls, soccer balls, or medicine balls, 20 per centum ad valorem;

(7) all other, rough, partly finished, finished, or curried, not specially provided for, 15 per centum ad valorem.

(c) Leather (except leather provided for in subparagraph (d) of this paragraph), made from hides or skins of animals (including fish, reptiles, and birds, but not including cattle of the bovine species), in the rough, in the white, crust, or russet, partly finished, or finished, 25 per centum ad valorem; vegetable-tanned rough leather made from goat or sheep skins (including those commercially known as India-tanned goat or sheep skins), 10 per centum ad valorem; any of the foregoing if imported to be used in the manufacture of boots, shoes, or footwear, or cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear, 10 per centum ad valorem.

(d) Leather of all kinds, grained, printed, embossed, ornamented, or decorated, in any manner or to any extent (including leather finished in gold, silver, aluminum, or like effects), or by any other process (in addition to tanning) made into fancy leather, and any of the foregoing cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear, all the foregoing by whatever name known, and to whatever use applied, 30 per centum ad valorem.

(e) Boots, shoes, or other footwear (including athletic or sporting boots and shoes), made wholly or in chief value of leather, not specially provided for, 20 per centum ad valorem; boots, shoes, or other footwear (including athletic or sporting boots and shoes), the uppers of which are composed wholly or in chief value of wool, cotton, ramie, animal hair, fiber, rayon or other synthetic textile, silk, or substitutes for any of the foregoing, whether or not the soles are composed of leather, wood, or other materials, 35 per centum ad valorem.

(f) Harness valued at more than \$70 per set, single harness valued at more than \$40, saddles valued at more than \$40 each, saddlery, and parts (except metal parts) for any of the foregoing, 35 per centum ad valorem; saddles made wholly or in part of pigskin or imitation pigskin, 35 per centum ad valorem; saddles and harness, not specially provided for, parts thereof, except metal parts, and leather shoe laces, finished or unfinished, 15 per centum ad valorem.

(g) The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe methods and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this paragraph.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 797:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 797, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

Par. 1532. (a) Gloves made wholly or in chief value of leather, whether wholly or partly manufactured, shall be dutiable at the following rates, the lengths stated in each case being the extreme length (including the unfolded length of cuffs or other appendages) when stretched to their fullest extent namely: Men's gloves not over twelve inches in length, \$6 per dozen pairs; women's and children's gloves not over twelve inches in length, \$5.50 per dozen pairs; for each inch or fraction thereof in excess of twelve inches, 50 cents per dozen pairs: Provided, That, in addition thereto, on all the foregoing there shall be paid each of the following cumulative duties: When machine seamed, otherwise than overseamed, \$1 per dozen pairs; when seamed by hand, \$5 per dozen pairs; when lined with cotton, wool, silk, or other fabrics, \$3.50 per dozen pairs; when trimmed with fur, \$4 per dozen pairs; when lined with leather or fur, \$5 per dozen pairs: Provided further, That all the foregoing shall be dutiable at not less than 50 per centum ad valorem: Provided further, That glove trunks, with or without the usual accompanying pieces, shall be subject to 75 per centum of the duty provided for the gloves in the fabrication of which they are suitable.

(b) Gloves wholly or in chief value of leather made from horsehides or cowhides (except calfskins), whether wholly or partly manufactured, 25 per centum ad valorem.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 798:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 798, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *Artificial flies, snelled hooks, leaders or casts, finished or unfinished, 55 per centum ad valorem; fishing rods and reels, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, 55 per centum ad valorem; fish hooks, artificial baits, and all other fishing tackle and parts thereof, fly books, fly boxes, fishing baskets or creels, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, except fishing lines, fishing nets, and seines, 45 per centum ad valorem: Provided, That any prohibition of the importation of feathers in this Act shall not be construed as applying to artificial flies used for fishing, or to feathers used for the manufacture of such flies; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 799:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 799, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *Candles, 27½ per centum ad valorem; manufactures; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 800:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 800, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert ; *manufactures of chip roping, 25 per centum ad valorem*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 817:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 817, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *Sponges, commercially known as sheepswool, 30 per centum ad valorem*; *sponges, commercially known as*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 824:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 824, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *50 cents*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 825:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 825, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *30 per centum*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 827:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 827, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *Black leads for pencils, not in wood or other material, and black leads exceeding six one-hundredths of one inch in diameter, 6 cents*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 830:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 830, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *photographic dry plates, not specially provided for, 20 per centum ad valorem* and a semicolon; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 848:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 848, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert *or driven across the northern boundary line by the owner for temporary pasturage purposes only* and a comma; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 849:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 849, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *eight months in the case of the northern boundary line, and*,

in the case of the southern boundary line, within three; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 851:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 851, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *Arrowroot, crude or manufactured, and arrowroot starch and flour*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 887:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 887, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

Par. 1640. Burrstones, manufactured or bound up into millstones.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 888:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 888, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *1641*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 891:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 891, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *1642*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 892:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 892, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *1643*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 938:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 938, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *(notwithstanding any other provision of this Act) those grades of*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1083:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1083, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert a comma and the following: *and in the case of individuals returning from abroad, all professional books, implements, instruments,*

and tools of trade, occupation, or employment and a comma; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1084:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1084, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert a colon and the following: *Provided further, That a resident of the United States shall not take advantage of the exemption herein granted within a period of thirty days from the last exemption claimed; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 1114:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1114, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *prescribe. Such marking, stamping, branding, or labeling shall be as nearly indelible and permanent as the nature of the article will permit. The Secretary of the Treasury may, by regulations prescribed hereunder, except any article from the requirement of marking, stamping, branding, or labeling if he is satisfied that such article is incapable of being marked, stamped, branded, or labeled or can not be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled without injury, or except at an expense economically prohibitive of the importation, or that the marking, stamping, branding, or labeling of the immediate container of such article will reasonably indicate the country of origin of such article and a period; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 1120:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1120, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *The provisions of this section relating to goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured by forced labor or/and indentured labor, shall take effect on January 1, 1932; but in no case shall such provisions be applicable to goods, wares, articles, or merchandise so mined, produced, or manufactured which are not mined, produced, or manufactured in such quantities in the United States as to meet the consumptive demands of the United States and a period; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 1126:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1126, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

SEC. 319. DUTY ON COFFEE IMPORTED INTO PORTO RICO.

The Legislature of Porto Rico is hereby empowered to impose tariff duties upon coffee imported into Porto Rico, including coffee grown in a foreign country coming into Porto Rico from the United States. Such

duties shall be collected and accounted for as now provided by law in the case of duties collected in Porto Rico.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1152:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1152, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

On page 157 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 23, strike out "January" and insert *July*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1158:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1158, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert the following:

(b) *REVIEW OF APPRAISER'S DECISION.*—*A decision of the appraiser that foreign value, export value, or United States value can not be satisfactorily ascertained shall be subject to review in reappraisement proceedings under section 501; but in any such proceeding, an affidavit executed outside of the United States shall not be admitted in evidence if executed by any person who fails to permit a Treasury attaché to inspect his books, papers, records, accounts, documents, or correspondence, pertaining to the value or classification of such merchandise.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1161:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1161, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

On page 162 of the Senate engrossed amendments, line 18, strike out "(d)" and insert (e); and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1168:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1168, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the Senate amendment insert the following:

(d) *EXCEPTIONS BY REGULATIONS.*—*The Secretary of the Treasury may by regulations provide for such exceptions from the requirements of this section as he deems advisable.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1235:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1235, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert *case, which shall be paid out of any appropriations available for the collection of the revenue from customs and a period*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1239:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1239, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

On page 181 of the Senate engrossed amendments, lines 17 and 18, strike out "United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals" and insert *United States Customs Court*; and on page 182 of the Senate engrossed amendments, lines 5 and 6, strike out "United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals" and insert *United States Customs Court*; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference have not agreed on the following amendments:

DISAGREEMENT AS TO SUBSTANCE

Amendments numbered 195, 364, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 376, 394, 395, 396, 885, 893, 903, 904, 1004, 1006, 1035, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1095, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, and 1151.

DISAGREEMENT AS TO CLERICAL AMENDMENTS DEPENDING ON AMENDMENT NUMBERED 1140

Amendments numbered 1156, 1157, and 1171.

AGREEMENT AS TO SUBSTANCE BUT DISAGREEMENT AS TO PARAGRAPH NUMBERS OR REFERENCES THERETO

Amendments numbered 901, 914, 919, 934, 950, 953, 962, 964, 983, 992, 1031, 1032, 1047, 1064, 1071, 1109, and 1179.

DISAGREEMENT SOLELY AS TO PARAGRAPH NUMBERS OR REFERENCES THERETO

Amendments numbered 40, 41, 42, 43, 48, 49, 65, 66, 67, 374, 375, 377, 379, 380, 381, 383, 385, 386, 387, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 902, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 913, 915, 916, 917, 920, 921, 922, 923, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 935, 936, 937, 940, 942, 945, 946, 947, 948, 951, 952, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 963, 965, 966, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 984, 985, 987, 989, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1002, 1003, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1033, 1034, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1046, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1089, 1090, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1099, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1111, and 1112.

W. C. HAWLEY,
ALLEN T. TREADWAY,
ISAAC BACHARACH,
Managers on the part of the House.

REED SMOOT,
JAMES E. WATSON,
SAMUEL M. SHORTRIDGE,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2667) to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes, submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

TITLE I—DUTIABLE LIST

Amendment No. 1: The House bill, in referring to our possessions in Samoa, used the descriptive phrase "the island of Tutuila". The Senate amendment uses the phrase "American Samoa"; and the House recedes.

SCHEDULE 1. CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS

The following amendments make clerical changes and the House recedes: 35, 46, 54, 56, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 70, and 183.

The following amendments make changes in subdivision references; and the House recedes: 44, 45, and 53.

The following amendments make changes in paragraph numbers and in references to paragraph numbers; and the House recedes: 75, 77, 78, 79, 82, 90, 91, 93, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 105, 107, 110, 114, 116, 117, 119, 120, 122, 123, 125, 126, 128, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, 137, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 148, 150, 154, 156, 157, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 182, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, and 189.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3: The House bill imposed a duty of three-fourths of 1 cent per pound on acetic acid containing by weight not more than 65 per cent of acetic acid, and of 2 cents per pound on that containing by weight more than 65 per cent. The Senate amendments increase these rates to 2 and 3 cents, respectively. The House recedes on amendment No. 2 with an amendment making the rate 1½ cents per pound in the first bracket and the Senate recedes on amendment No. 3.

Amendment No. 4: This amendment reduces from 5 cents to 2½ cents per pound, the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on acetic anhydride; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 3½ cents per pound.

Amendment No. 5: This amendment reduces from 1½ cents to 1 cent per pound, the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on boric acid; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 6: This amendment reduces from 18 to 17 cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on citric acid; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 7: The House bill imposed a duty of 4 cents per pound on formic acid. The Senate amendment strikes out the reference to formic acid, the effect of which is to make formic acid dutiable at 25 per cent under the basket clause of paragraph 1; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 3 cents per pound.

Amendments Nos. 8, 9, and 10: The House bill imposed a duty of 6 cents per pound on tannic acid, tannin, and extracts of nutgalls, containing by weight of tannic acid less than 50 per cent; 12 cents per pound on that containing 50 per cent or more and not medicinal; and 22 cents per pound on that containing 50 per cent or more and medicinal. The Senate amendments reduce these rates to 4 cents, 10 cents, and 18 cents per pound, respectively; and the House recedes with amendments on amendments Nos. 8 and 9, making those rates 5 and 11 cents, respectively, and recedes on amendment No. 10.

Amendments Nos. 11 and 852: These amendments remove sulphide of arsenic and arsenious acid (white arsenic) from the free list and impose the following duties thereon: Arsenious acid or white arsenic, crude or refined, 2 cents per pound; sulphide and other arsenic salts and compounds, not specially provided for, containing 10 per cent or more of arsenic determined as arsenious acid or white arsenic, 2 cents per pound of arsenious acid or white arsenic contained therein; and the Senate recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 12: This amendment reduces from 10 cents to 6 cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on gallic acid; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 13 and 846: The House bill imposed a duty of one-half of 1 cent per pound on nitric acid. The Senate amendments place this article on the free list; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 14: The House bill does not specifically mention oleic acid or red oil, which fell under the basket clause of paragraph 1 at 25 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment specifically enumerates this article and imposes a specific duty thereon of 1½ cents per pound; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 20 per cent ad valorem.

Amendments Nos. 15 and 16: The House bill imposed a duty of 2 cents per pound on phosphoric acid containing by weight less than 80 per cent of phosphoric acid and 3½ cents per pound on that containing 80 per cent or more. The Senate amendments make all phosphoric acid dutiable at 2 cents per pound; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 17: The Senate amendment reduces from 15 cents to 10 cents per pound the rate imposed by the House bill on pyrogallie acid; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 12 cents per pound.

Amendment No. 18: This amendment imposes on carbon dioxide, weighing with immediate containers and carton 1 pound or less per carton, a duty of 1 cent per pound on contents, immediate containers, and carton. Under the House bill the rate was 25 per cent, under the basket clause of paragraph 1. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 19: The Senate amendment reduces from 25 to 20 per cent the duty imposed by the House bill on acetone and ethyl

methyl ketone, and their homologues, and acetone oil; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 20: The Senate amendment reduces from three-tenths of 1 cent to one-fifth of 1 cent per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on aluminum sulphate, alum cake or aluminous cake, containing not more than 15 per cent of alumina and more iron than the equivalent of one-tenth of 1 per cent of ferric oxide; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 21: The House bill imposed a duty of one-fourth of 1 cent per pound on ammonium sulphate. Senate amendment No. 21 strikes out this provision, with the effect of transferring ammonium sulphate to the free list; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 22: The House bill imposed a duty of 2 cents per pound on antimony oxide. The Senate amendment makes this article dutiable at the same rate as antimony regulus or metal, viz, 2 cents per pound under paragraph 376; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 23: The Senate amendment reduces from \$1 to 50 cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on amber and amberoid unmanufactured, not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 24: The House bill imposed a duty of 4 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem on synthetic gums and resins not specially provided for. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision, the effect of which was to make the classification doubtful; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 25: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on bleached shellac. The Senate amendment strikes out the reference to bleached shellac in this paragraph, the effect of which is to make it free of duty under the free list provision for "lac" (paragraph 1707 of the Senate bill); and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 26: The Senate amendment reduces from \$1.50 to \$1 per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on caffeine; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate \$1.25 per pound.

Amendment No. 27: The Senate amendment reduces from 90 cents to 60 cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on caffeine citrate; and the House recedes with an amendment making this rate 75 cents per pound.

Amendment No. 28: Amendment 28 strikes out the duty imposed by the House bill of 1 cent per pound on impure tea, tea waste, tea siftings and sweepings, for manufacturing purposes, in bond. Amendment 1064 transfers these items to the free list. The House recedes on amendment No. 28.

Amendments Nos. 29, 889, and 890: Under the House bill crude calcium acetate was on the free list, with a proviso that if any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government should impose a duty on calcium acetate when imported from the United States, an equal duty should be imposed upon such article coming into the United States from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government. Senate amendment No. 29 makes crude calcium acetate dutiable at 1½ cents per pound, while amendment No. 889 strikes out the reference to calcium acetate on the free list, and amendment No. 890 eliminates the countervailing duty in view of the action on amendment No. 29. The House recedes on

amendment No. 29 with an amendment making the rate of duty 1 cent per pound, and recedes on amendments Nos. 889 and 890.

Amendment No. 30: This amendment reduces from 2½ cents to 1 cent per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on carbon tetrachloride; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 31: This amendment reduces from 6 cents to 4 cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on chloroform; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 32: The Senate amendment reduces from 35 to 25 per cent the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on tetrachloroethane and trichloroethylene; and the House recedes with an amendment making this rate 30 per cent ad valorem.

Amendment No. 33: The Senate amendment increases from 2½ cents to 5½ cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on casein or lactarene and mixtures of which this article is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 34: The House bill imposed a duty of four-tenths of 1 cent per pound on chalk or whiting or Paris white, dry, ground, or bolted. The Senate amendment changes this rate to 25 per cent ad valorem; and the Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 36 and 941: The House bill imposed a duty of 10 cents per pound on crude chicle. The Senate amendments transfer this article to the free list; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 37: The Senate amendment reduces from 15 cents to 5 cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on chicle refined or advanced in value by drying, straining, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 38: This amendment imposes a duty of 20 cents per ounce on ethyl-hydrocupreine and salts and compounds thereof, which under the House bill were of doubtful classification; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 39: This is a clarifying amendment; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 47, 51, and 52: The House bill imposed a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound on synthetic indigo and sulphur black, based on American selling price, or if there is no similar competitive domestic article, then on the United States value. The Senate amendments transfer synthetic indigo, "Colour Index No. 1177," and sulphur black, "Colour Index No. 978," to a separate subparagraph at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem and 3 cents per pound on the same basis as the values under the House bill; and the House recedes on amendments 47 and 51, and recedes on amendment 52 with an amendment making a change in a section reference.

Amendments Nos. 50 and 124: The House bill retained the provision of the 1922 act specifying vanillin in paragraph 61 at 45 per cent ad valorem. The effect of language of existing law retained in the House bill in paragraph 28 was to make this article dutiable under paragraph 28 at 45 per cent ad valorem and 7 cents per pound, based on American selling price, or if there is no similar competitive domestic article, then on the United States value. The Senate amendments make a clarifying amendment by striking out the

reference to vanillin in paragraph 61 and specifying it by name in paragraph 28; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendments Nos. 51 and 52: See amendment No. 47.

Amendments Nos. 55, 57, and 58: These amendments are made necessary by the action of the Senate in providing more than one specific duty in this paragraph; and the House recedes on all these amendments.

Amendment No. 68: The Senate amendment reduces from 35 cents to 30 cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on collodion and other liquid solutions of pyroxylin, of other cellulose esters or ethers, or of cellulose; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 69: This amendment is a clarifying amendment to make certain that the rate provided will apply to all waste wholly or in chief value of cellulose acetate; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 71: The House bill imposed a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem on transparent sheets of cellulose, not exceeding three one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness, chiefly used for wrapping, by whatever name known. The Senate amendment substitutes for this a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem on sheets, bands, and strips (whether known as cellophane or by any other name whatsoever), exceeding 1 inch in width but not exceeding three one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness, made by any artificial process from cellulose, a cellulose hydrate, a compound of cellulose (other than cellulose acetate), or a mixture containing any of the foregoing, by solidification into sheets, bands, or strips; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 72: The Senate amendment reduces from 35 to 30 per cent the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on compounds of cellulose, known as vulcanized or hard fiber, made wholly or in chief value of cellulose; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 73 and 74: The House bill imposed a duty of one-fourth of 1 cent per pound on gentian, of 1 cent per pound on sarsaparilla root, of 25 per cent ad valorem on belladonna, digitalis, henbane, and stramonium, and of 10 cents per pound on ergot. Amendments Nos. 73 and 74 strike these articles off the dutiable list and amendment No. 992 places them on the free list. The House recedes on amendment No. 74 (striking out the duty on ergot) and recedes on amendment No. 73 with an amendment placing a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on digitalis.

Amendment No. 76: Under the House bill amyl acetate is dutiable under the basket clause of this paragraph at 25 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment imposes a specific duty on this article of 7 cents per pound; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 80: This amendment reduces from 2 cents to 1½ cents per pound, the duty imposed by the House bill on formaldehyde solution or formalin; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 1½ cents per pound.

Amendment No. 81: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on hexamethylenetetramine. The Senate amendment changes this rate to 11 cents per pound; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 83: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem and 5 cents per pound on edible gelatin valued at less than 40 cents per pound. The Senate amendment retains the ad valorem rate at 20 per cent, but reduces the specific rate to 3½ cents per pound; and the Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 84, 85, 86, and 87: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem and 2 cents per pound on gelatin, glue, glue size, and fish glue, not specially provided for, valued at less than 40 cents per pound, and of 25 per cent ad valorem and 8 cents per pound on that valued at 40 cents or more per pound. Senate amendments Nos. 84 and 86 reduce the ad valorem rates in both cases to 20 per cent, and amendments Nos. 85 and 87 reduce the specific rates to 1½ cents per pound and 7 cents per pound, respectively; and the Senate recedes on all these amendments.

Amendments Nos. 88 and 89: These amendments increase from 25 per cent to 30 per cent ad valorem, the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on casein glue; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 92: The Senate amendment reduces from 20 to 10 per cent ad valorem the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on ink and ink powders not specially provided for; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 15 per cent on drawing inks and 10 per cent on ink and ink powders not specially provided for.

Amendment No. 94: This amendment reduces from 20 cents to 10 cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on iodine, resublimed; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 98: This amendment reduces from 25 per cent to 20 per cent ad valorem the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on extracts of licorice in pastes, rolls, or other forms; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 101: The House bill did not specifically mention manufactures of carbonate of magnesia, which would probably be dutiable under paragraph 214 at 30 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment specifically mentions such articles and imposes a duty of 2 cents per pound thereon; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 102: The Senate amendment reduces from 1 cent to one-half of 1 cent per pound the duty imposed by the House bill on magnesium sulphate or Epsom salts; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate three-fourths of 1 cent per pound.

Amendment No. 103: The House bill imposed a duty of one-fourth of 1 cent per pound on kieserite. Amendment 103 strikes out this provision and amendment 964 transfers this article to the free list; and the House recedes on amendment 103.

Amendment No. 104: The Senate amendment reduces from 7 cents to 5 cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on magnesium oxide or calcined magnesia; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 106: The following table shows the duties upon menthol, natural crude camphor, natural refined camphor, and synthetic camphor, as proposed by the House bill, the Senate amendment, and as agreed to in conference:

Commodity	House bill	Senate amendment	Conference agreement
Menthol.....	75 cents per pound	30 cents per pound	50 cents per pound.
Natural crude camphor.....	1 cent per pound	1 cent per pound	1 cent per pound.
Natural refined camphor.....	6 cents per pound	5 cents per pound	5 cents per pound.
Synthetic camphor.....	1 cent per pound	do	Do.

The Senate amendment also contains a provision (retained under the conference agreement) the effect of which is to reduce the duty on synthetic camphor to 1 cent per pound if the President finds (1) at the end of three years after the enactment of the act, that the domestic production of synthetic camphor by quantity did not exceed 25 per cent of domestic consumption during the preceding six months, or (2) at the end of four years, that during the preceding six months the domestic production did not exceed 30 per cent of domestic consumption, or (3) at the end of five years, that during the preceding six months the domestic production did not exceed 50 per cent of such consumption.

Amendments Nos. 108 and 109: The House bill imposed a duty of 10 cents per gallon on crude sperm oil and 14 cents per gallon on sperm oil refined or otherwise processed. The Senate amendment reduces these rates to 6 cents and 12 cents per gallon, respectively; and the Senate recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 111: The Senate amendment increases from $4\frac{1}{100}$ cents to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on linseed or flaxseed oil, and combinations and mixtures in chief value of such oil; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 112 and 113: The House bill imposed a duty of $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on olive oil weighing with immediate container less than 40 pounds, the duty being based upon contents and "containers." The Senate amendments increase this rate to $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on contents and "container"; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 115: The House bill imposed a duty of 5 cents per pound on soybean oil. The Senate amendment changes this rate to $2\frac{7}{10}$ cents per pound but not less than 45 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound but not less than 45 per cent ad valorem.

Amendment No. 118: The Senate amendment reduces from 4 cents to 3 cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on hydrogenated or hardened oils and fats; and the Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 121 and 998: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on eucalyptus oil. Senate amendment No. 121 strikes out the reference to eucalyptus oil in paragraph 58 and amendment No. 998 places it on the free list. The House recedes on amendment No. 121 with an amendment making the rate 15 per cent ad valorem, and the Senate recedes on amendment No. 998.

Amendment No. 124: See amendment No. 50.

Amendment No. 127: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on bath salts, whether or not having medicinal properties. The Senate amendment retains the 25 per cent rate on bath salts not perfumed, but increases the rate on perfumed bath salts (whether or not having medicinal properties) to 75 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 129 and 1011: The House bill imposed a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on London purple. The Senate amendments transfer this article to the free list; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 132: The following table shows the duties upon paints, colors, and pigments, commonly known as artists', school, students', or children's paints or colors, as proposed by the House bill, the Senate amendments, and as agreed to in conference:

Commodity	House bill	Senate amendment	Conference agree- ment
Paints, colors, and pigments, commonly known as artists' colors, etc.: When in tubes, jars, cakes, pans, etc., not over 1½ pounds net weight— Valued at less than 20 cents per dozen pieces— Not assembled.....	40 per cent.....	1 cent each.....	¾ of 1 cent each.
Assembled.....	70 per cent.....	70 per cent.....	70 per cent.
Valued at 20 cents or more per dozen pieces— Not assembled— In tubes or jars.....	2 cents each plus 40 per cent.	40 per cent.....	2 cents each plus 40 per cent.
In cakes, pans, etc.....	1½ cents each plus 40 per cent.	do.....	1½ cents each plus 40 per cent.
Assembled.....	70 per cent.....	70 per cent.....	70 per cent.
In bulk or in any form over 1½ pounds net weight.	40 per cent.....	8¾ cents per ounce.	8¾ cents per ounce.

The Senate amendment also contained a provision that no paints, etc., should take the above rates on assemblies unless imported in the identical form, container, and assortment of merchandise customarily and generally sold to the ultimate consumer or user. This provision as modified in conference provides that the paints shall not be considered as assembled unless assembled in such form and container and with such assortment of merchandise, as to be suitable for sale at retail to artists, students, or children as a paint set, kit, or color outfit.

Amendment No. 136: The House bill imposed a duty of 3 cents per pound on all ultramarine blue, dry, in pulp, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, and on all wash and other blues containing ultramarine. The Senate amendment increases the rate to 4 cents per pound in the case of any of the foregoing valued at more than 10 cents per pound, but retains the House rate on those valued at 10 cents per pound or less; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 138: The Senate amendment reduces from 25 to 20 per cent the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on bone black or bone char and on blood char; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 141: Under the House bill carbon black was not specifically enumerated, and was dutiable under paragraph 73 of the House bill at 20 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment specifically provides for this article at the lower rate of 15 per cent ad valorem; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 147: The House bill imposed a duty of 22 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem on vermilion reds containing quicksilver, dry or ground in or mixed with oil or water. The Senate amendment eliminates the ad valorem rate and increases the specific rate to 35 cents per pound; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 149: The House bill imposed a duty of 1½ cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem on lithopone and other combinations or mixtures of zinc sulphide and barium sulphate containing by weight 30 per cent or more of zinc sulphide. The Senate reduces this rate to 1½ cents per pound; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 1½ cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem.

Amendment No. 151: The Senate amendment reduces from 18 cents to 13 cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House

bill on potassium citrate; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 14 cents per pound.

Amendment No. 152: The Senate amendment reduces from 2½ cents to 1½ cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on potassium chlorate and potassium perchlorate; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 153: The Senate amendment reduces from 5½ cents to 1 cent per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on refined potassium nitrate or saltpeter; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 155: This amendment makes dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem lithium, beryllium, and caesium, which under the House bill were probably free of duty as metals unwrought. The House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 158 and 1045: The House bill imposed a duty of one-fourth of 1 cent per pound on sodium bicarbonate or baking soda. The Senate amendments transfer this article to the free list; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendments Nos. 159 and 879: The House bill imposed a duty of one-eighth of 1 cent per pound on refined sodium borate or borax. The Senate amendments transfer this article to the free list; and the Senate recedes on both amendments.

Amendments Nos. 160 and 1043: The House bill imposed a duty of 1½ cents per pound on sodium chlorate. The Senate amendments transfer this article to the free list; and the Senate recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 161: The Senate amendment reduces from 15 cents to 12 cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on sodium citrate; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 162: The Senate amendment reduces from 2½ cents to 2 cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on sodium formate; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 163: The House bill imposed a duty of 3½ cents per pound on sodium oxalate. The Senate amendment changes this rate to 25 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 2½ cents per pound.

Amendments Nos. 164 and 165: The House bill imposed a duty of 1 cent per pound on sodium phosphate (except pyro phosphate) containing by weight less than 45 per cent of water, and 2 cents per pound on sodium phosphate (except pyro phosphate) not specially provided for. Senate amendment No. 164 increases the rate on that containing by weight less than 45 per cent of water to 1½ cents per pound, and amendment No. 165 reduces the rate on that not specially provided for to three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 166: The Senate amendment reduces from 1½ cents to 1¼ cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on sodium silicofluoride; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 167: The Senate amendment reduces from \$4 to \$2 per ton the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on anhydrous sodium sulphate; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate \$3 per ton.

Amendments Nos. 168 and 169: The House bill imposed a duty of three-eighths of 1 cent per pound on sodium sulphide containing not more than 35 per cent of sodium sulphide, and three-fourths of

1 cent per pound on that containing more than 35 per cent. The Senate amendments increase these rates, respectively, to one-half of 1 cent per pound and 1 cent per pound; and the Senate recedes on both amendments.

Amendments Nos. 170, 171, and 172: The House bill imposed a duty of three-eighths of 1 cent per pound on sodium silicate, sulphite, bisulphite, metabisulphite, and thiosulphate. Senate amendments Nos. 170 and 172 increase the rate on sodium sulphite, bisulphite, and metabisulphite to one-half of 1 cent per pound, and amendment No. 171 reduces the rate on sodium silicate and thiosulphate to one-fourth of 1 cent per pound. The Senate recedes on all these amendments.

Amendments Nos. 181 and 1073: Under paragraph 1784 of the House bill, turpentine, gum and spirits of, and resin were free of duty. Senate amendment No. 1073 strikes out the reference to these articles on the free list, and amendment No. 181 imposes a duty thereon of 10 per cent ad valorem. The House recedes on amendment No. 1073, and recedes on amendment No. 181 with an amendment making the rate 5 per cent ad valorem.

SCHEDULE 2.—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE

The following amendment makes a clerical change and the House recedes: 196.

The following amendment makes a change in paragraph number, and the Senate recedes: 192.

The following amendments make changes in paragraph and subparagraph references; and the House recedes: 197, 245, 250, and 252.

Amendment No. 190: This is a clerical amendment made necessary by amendments Nos. 191 and 193. The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 191: The House bill did not specifically enumerate glazed earthen tiles commercially or commonly known as strips, or glazed earthen tiles commercially or commonly known as trimmers or trim, both such articles being dutiable at 10 cents per square foot (but not less than 50 nor more than 70 per cent ad valorem) if valued at not more than 40 cents per square foot; or 60 per cent ad valorem if valued at more than 40 cents per square foot. The Senate amendment specifically enumerates such strips and trimmers or trim and imposes the following duties: On strips of one color not exceeding 1 inch in width, 1½ cents each; stenciled, regardless of color, not exceeding 1 inch in width, 1½ cents each; all the foregoing, if embossed or decorated except by stenciling, and all other strips, 60 per cent ad valorem; on trimmers or trim, one-fourth of 1 cent per square inch, but not less than 60 per cent. The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 193: The House bill did not specifically enumerate so-called quarries or quarry tiles measuring seven-eighths of an inch or over in thickness, such articles being dutiable at the rates in paragraph 202 (a) of the House bill. The Senate amendment specifically enumerates these tiles and reduces the rate to 30 per cent ad valorem; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 194: This amendment increases from five-sixteenths of 1 cent per pound to fifteen thirty-seconds of 1 cent per pound the House rate on crude magnesite; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 198: The House bill imposed a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem on statues, statuettes, and bas-reliefs, wholly or in chief value of plaster of Paris, not specially provided for. The Senate amendment increases this rate to 60 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 199: The House bill imposed a duty of fifty-five one-hundredths of 1 cent per pound on wholly or partly manufactured pumice stone. The Senate amendment increases this rate to three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 200: This amendment is a clarifying amendment changing the word "or" to "and"; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 201: The House bill did not enumerate bentonite, which was dutiable as a clay or earth, not specially provided for, at \$1 per ton if unwrought and unmanufactured or \$2 per ton if wrought or manufactured. The Senate amendment specifically enumerates this article and makes the rates \$1.50 and \$3.25 per ton, respectively; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 202: The Senate amendment reduces from \$1.50 to \$1 per ton the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on crude feldspar; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 203: Under the House bill clays or earths artificially activated with acid or other material were not specifically provided for and were of doubtful classification. The Senate amendment specifically enumerates such clays or earths and imposes thereon a duty of one-fourth of 1 cent per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 204, 206, and 1056: The House bill imposed a duty of \$4 per ton on silica crude, and of \$7.50 per ton on silica suitable for use as a pigment, both when not specially provided for. Senate amendment No. 204 strikes out this language and amendment No. 206 restores crude silica, not specially provided for, at the reduced rate of \$3.50 per ton, while amendment No. 1056 places silica, not specially provided for, on the free list. Amendment No. 206 also imposes a duty of \$3.50 per ton on sand containing 95 per cent or more of silica and suitable for use in the manufacture of glass, not specially provided for, which was on the free list under paragraph 1770 of the House bill. The House recedes on amendment No. 204 with an amendment restoring silica, crude, not specially provided for, at \$3.50 per ton, and recedes on amendment No. 1056. The House recedes on amendment No. 206 with an amendment making dutiable at \$2 per ton sand containing 95 per cent or more of silica and not more than six-tenths of 1 per cent of oxide of iron and suitable for use in the manufacture of glass.

Amendment No. 205: The House bill imposed a duty of \$8.40 per ton on fluorspar. The Senate amendment makes this rate applicable to fluorspar containing not more than 93 per cent of calcium fluoride, but reduces to \$5.60 per ton the rate on fluorspar containing above 93 per cent of calcium fluoride; and the House recedes with an amendment making the content dividing line 97 per cent instead of 93 per cent.

Amendment No. 206: See amendment No. 204.

Amendment No. 207: This amendment rewrites and amplifies the House provisions in respect to mica. The House recedes with an amendment making clarifying changes in respect of phlogopite. The

following table shows the duties as proposed by the House bill, the Senate amendment, and the conference agreement:

Mica	House bill	Senate amendment	Conference agreement
Unmanufactured:			
Valued not above 15 cents per pound.	4 cents per pound.	4 cents per pound.	4 cents per pound.
Valued above 15 cents per pound.	2 cents per pound plus 25 per cent.	4 cents per pound plus 25 per cent.	4 cents per pound plus 25 per cent.
Cut or stamped to dimensions, shape, or form.	30 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
Films or splittings (not to dimensions):			
Not above $1\frac{1}{32}$ inch thick.	do.	Films and splittings, 25 per cent.	Films and splittings, 25 per cent.
Above $1\frac{1}{32}$ inch thick.	do.	Films and splittings, 40 per cent.	Films and splittings, 40 per cent.
Films or splittings (dimensioned)	40 per cent as manufactured.	Films and splittings, 45 per cent.	Films and splittings, 45 per cent.
Plates, built-up, and manufactures of.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
Waste and scrap:			
Valued not above 5 cents per pound.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Valued above 5 cents and not above 15 cents per pound.	do.	4 cents per pound.	4 cents per pound.
Valued above 15 cents per pound.	do.	4 cents per pound plus 25 per cent.	4 cents per pound plus 25 per cent.
Ground.	do.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Phlogopite, untrimmed, of size stipulated:			
Valued not above 15 cents per pound.	do.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.
Valued above 15 cents per pound.	do.	do.	Do.

Amendment No. 208: The House bill imposed a duty of three-eighths of 1 cent per pound on talc, steatite or soapstone, and French chalk when ground, washed, powdered, or pulverized (except toilet preparations). The Senate amendment makes this duty 25 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes with an amendment making this rate 35 per cent ad valorem.

Amendment No. 209: The House bill imposed upon decorated earthenware a duty of 10 cents per dozen pieces and 50 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment strikes out the specific rate and increases the ad valorem to 55 per cent; and the Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 210, 211, and 213: The House bill imposed upon china and porcelain, not decorated, etc., a duty of 10 cents per dozen pieces and 60 per cent ad valorem, and upon the decorated, etc., a duty of 10 cents per dozen pieces and 70 per cent ad valorem. Senate amendments 210 and 211 strike out the specific duties of 10 cents per dozen pieces and amendment No. 213 imposes an additional duty of 10 cents per dozen separate pieces on all "tableware, kitchenware and utensils." The House recedes on amendments Nos. 210 and 211 and recedes on amendment No. 213 with an amendment making it more clear that the utensils specified are only table and kitchen utensils.

Amendment No. 212: Under the House bill any china or porcelain containing 25 per cent or more of calcined bone was dutiable at the rates applicable under that paragraph to articles not containing that percentage of calcined bone. The Senate amendment reduces the rate on such articles to 50 per cent ad valorem if not decorated, etc., and to 55 per cent if decorated, etc.; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 214: The House bill imposed upon graphite or plumbago, crude or refined, if crystalline lump, chip, or dust, a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem and of 1¼ cents per pound if crystalline flake. The Senate amendment eliminates the House classification and makes all crystalline graphite dutiable at 2 cents per pound; and the House recedes with an amendment restoring the House classification and making the rates, respectively, 30 per cent ad valorem and 1.65 cents per pound.

Amendment No. 215: The House bill contained a definition of the term "crystalline flake." The Senate amendment eliminates this definition but inserts definitions of the terms "amorphous" and "crystalline"; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 216: The House bill imposed a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem on carbons and electrodes, of whatever material composed, and wholly or partly manufactured, for producing electric arc light. The Senate amendment increases to 60 per cent the rate of duty on such articles if less than one-half inch in diameter or of equivalent cross-sectional area; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 217, 219, 220, and 242: Amendment 219 (together with amendments Nos. 217 and 242) imposes a rate of 65 per cent on glass rods, which under the House bill were dutiable either at 85 per cent under subparagraph (a) of paragraph 218, or at 50 per cent under paragraph 230, or at 40 per cent under paragraph 231, and a rate of 40 per cent ad valorem on rods of fused quartz or silica, which under the House bill were dutiable at 50 per cent under subparagraph (a) of paragraph 218, or at 30 per cent under paragraph 214, and a rate of 65 per cent on glass canes; which under the House bill were dutiable at 50 per cent under paragraph 230. Amendments Nos. 219 and 220 reduce from 65 per cent to 55 per cent the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on gauge glass tubes. The House recedes on amendments Nos. 217, 219, and 242, and recedes on amendment No. 220 with an amendment making the rate on gauge glass tubes 60 per cent.

Amendment No. 218: This is a clarifying amendment; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 221: The House bill imposed a duty of 65 per cent ad valorem upon illuminating articles of every description, including chimneys, globes, shades, and prisms, for use in connection with artificial illumination; finished or unfinished, composed wholly or in chief value of glass. The Senate amendment increases the duty on globes and shades to 70 per cent ad valorem; and reduces the other duties as follows: Prisms, glass chandeliers, and articles in chief value of prisms, to 30 per cent; chimneys, to 55 per cent; all other, to 60 per cent ad valorem. The amendment also adds a proviso that parts, not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of glass (including cased glass), shall be subject to the same rate of duty as the articles of which they are parts. The House recedes with an amendment eliminating as surplusage the words "including cased glass" wherever they appear in the Senate text; and making the rate on prisms, glass chandeliers; and articles in chief value of prisms, 60 per cent.

Amendment No. 222: The House bill imposed a duty of 70 per cent ad valorem on bottles and jars, wholly or in chief value of glass, of the character used or designed to be used as containers of perfume,

talcum powder, toilet water, or other toilet preparations, and on bottles, vials and jars, wholly or in chief value of glass, fitted with or designed for use with ground-glass stoppers. The Senate amendment limits the application of the subparagraph in the case of bottles, vials, and jars, wholly or in chief value of glass, fitted with or designed for use with ground-glass stoppers, to such articles when suitable for use and of the character ordinarily employed for the holding or transportation of merchandise. It reduces to 25 per cent the duty on all articles in the subparagraph made by automatic machine and increases to 75 per cent the duty on such articles when otherwise produced. The amendment further provides that for the purposes of the subparagraph no regard shall be had to the method of manufacture of the stoppers or covers. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 223: The House bill provided that the specific rates of duty on cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, should not be less than 50 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment strikes out this minimum duty; and the House recedes with an amendment retaining the House provision but limiting the application of the minimum duty to glass weighing less than 16 but not less than 12 ounces per square foot.

Amendment No. 224: The House bill provides that cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, imported in boxes, shall contain 50 square feet, as nearly as sizes will permit, and the duty shall be computed thereon according to the actual weight of the glass. The Senate amendment denies entry to such glass unless packed in units containing 50 square feet or 100 square feet, or multiples of either; and the House recedes with an amendment striking out certain surplus language.

Amendment No. 225: The House bill imposed upon rolled glass, not sheet glass, whether or not fluted, figured, ribbed, or rough, or the same containing a wire netting within itself, various specific duties per square foot according to size and weight, with the proviso that such glass when ground wholly or in part, and rolled or sheet glass not less than one-fourth of 1 inch in thickness when obscured in any manner, should be subject to the same rate of duty as plate glass. The Senate amendment eliminates the specific duties per square foot, imposes a duty of 1½ cents per pound and strikes out the proviso (which is reinserted with changes by amendment No. 229, as a separate subparagraph); and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 226: The House bill imposed on plate glass, by whatever process made, exceeding 384 but not exceeding 720 square inches, a duty of 19 cents per square foot and on all above that, 22 cents per square foot. The Senate amendment makes the rate 17 cents if such glass exceeds 384 but does not exceed 1,008 square inches, and 19½ cents per square foot above that; and the House recedes with an amendment inserting an additional bracket at the rate of 17½ cents per square foot on plate glass exceeding 720 but not exceeding 1,008 square inches.

Amendment No. 227: The House bill provided that the duty in the case of plate glass measuring one-half of 1 inch or over should not be less than 50 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment makes the dividing line three-eighths of 1 inch; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 228: The House bill imposed on plate glass containing a wire netting within itself, not exceeding 384 square inches,

a duty of 17 cents per square foot. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to 13½ cents per square foot; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 15 cents per square foot.

Amendment No. 229: The House bill by a proviso in paragraph 221, stricken out by amendment No. 225, provided that rolled, cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, when ground in whole or in part, and rolled or sheet glass not less than one-fourth of 1 inch in thickness when obscured in any manner, should be subject to the same rate of duty as plate glass. Amendment 229 inserts a new subparagraph at the end of paragraph 222 and provides that rolled, cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, not plate glass, if ground wholly or in part (whether or not polished) otherwise than for the purpose of ornamentation, or if one-fourth of 1 inch or more in thickness and obscured by coloring prior to solidification, shall be subject to the duties provided for plate glass in subparagraph (a) or (b) of this paragraph; if any of the foregoing is subjected to any of the processes specified in paragraph 224, the additional duty provided therein shall apply. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 230: The House bill imposed a duty of 17 cents per square foot on plate, cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, by whatever process made, when made into mirrors, finished or partly finished, exceeding in size 144 square inches and not exceeding 384 square inches. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to 13½ cents per square foot; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 15 cents per square foot.

Amendment No. 231: This amendment makes applicable to rolled glass the additional duty of 5 per cent ad valorem provided by the House bill on plate, cylinder, crown, or sheet glass subjected to certain processes, such as obscuration, coloring, etc.; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 232: This amendment strikes out certain language as surplusage; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 233: The House bill imposed upon cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, and amendment 231, agreed to by the conference, imposes upon rolled glass an additional duty of 5 per cent ad valorem if colored. Amendment No. 233 excepts from this additional duty by reason of coloring, glass not less than one-fourth of 1 inch in thickness when obscured by coloring prior to solidification, which glass under the action of the conference heretofore referred to in connection with amendment No. 229, has already been made dutiable at the plate-glass rates. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 234: The House bill imposed a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem on optical glass or glass used in the manufacture of lenses or prisms for spectacles, or for optical instruments or equipment, or for optical parts, scientific or commercial, in any and all forms. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to 45 per cent; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 235: This amendment makes a change in the House text for purposes of clarity; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 236: This amendment makes it clear that prism binoculars are not to be classified as opera or field glasses, being provided for in subparagraph (a); and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 237: This amendment makes a change in the House text for purposes of clarity; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 238: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on incandescent electric-light bulbs and lamps, with filaments. The Senate amendment makes this rate applicable to such bulbs with filaments of carbon or other nonmetallic material, but reduces the rate to 20 per cent in respect of such bulbs containing metal filaments; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 239: The House bill imposed a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem on glass mirrors, not specially provided for, not exceeding in size 144 square inches, with or without frames or cases. The Senate amendment excepts framed or cased mirrors in chief value of gold, platinum, or silver; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 240: This amendment strikes out as surplusage the proviso in the House bill which provides that no mirror in a frame or case (unless such mirror, exclusive of the frame or case, is the component of chief value) shall be classified under paragraph 230, if it has a substantial use other than as a mirror; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 241: This amendment rewrites the provision of the House bill for glass ruled or etched in any manner, and manufactures of such glass, without change in rate; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 242: The House bill imposed a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem on opal, enamel, or cylinder glass rods. The Senate amendment eliminates rods (see amendment 217); and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 243: The House bill imposed an additional duty of 3 cents per superficial foot on slabs and paving tiles of marble, breccia, or onyx, if rubbed or polished. The Senate amendment makes this rate applicable to such articles if rubbed in whole or in part, but increases the additional duty to 6 cents per superficial foot if polished in whole or in part, whether or not rubbed; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 244 and 887: The House bill imposed a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on burrstones, manufactured or bound up into millstones. Senate amendment No. 244 strikes out this duty and amendment No. 887 places such articles on the free list. The House recedes on amendment No. 244 and recedes on amendment No. 887 with an amendment making a change in paragraph number.

Amendments Nos. 246 and 247: The House bill imposed a duty of 60 per cent ad valorem upon granite suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone, if pitched or lined, and excepted such granite from the 25 cents per cubic foot duty on unmanufactured granite. The Senate amendments strike out the words "pitched, lined"; and the Senate recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 248: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 cents per cubic foot on travertine stone, unmanufactured, or not dressed, hewn, or polished. The Senate amendment reduces the duty to 20 cents per cubic foot; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 249: The House bill imposed a duty of \$1.75 per ton on grindstones, finished or unfinished. Senate amendment No. 249 strikes out this provision and amendment No. 950 places these articles upon the free list. The House recedes on amendment No. 249.

Amendment No. 251: The House bill imposed a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on slate, slates, slate chimney pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, roofing slates, and all other manufactures of slate, not specially provided for. The Senate amendment increases this duty to 25 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

SCHEDULE 3.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF

The following amendments make changes in paragraph, subparagraph, and clause references, and the House recedes: 280, 352, 353, 354, 356, 357, 361, and 362.

Amendment No. 253: The House bill imposed a duty of \$1.12½ per ton on iron in pigs and iron kentledge. The Senate amendment reduces this rate to 75 cents per ton; and the Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 254 and 269: Under the House bill granular or sponge iron was dutiable in paragraph 303 at various rates, depending on the value of the article, the lowest rate being \$4.48 per ton and the average rate being \$6.72 per ton. Amendment No. 269 strikes out the reference to this article in paragraph 303 and amendment No. 254 inserts it in paragraph 301 at the rate of 75 cents per ton. The House recedes on amendment No. 269 and recedes on amendment No. 254 with an amendment making the rate \$2.25 per ton.

Amendments Nos. 255 and 256: These amendments specifically mention hammer scale, roll scale, and mill scale. Under the House bill these articles are dutiable as scrap steel or iron at the same rate (75 cents per ton), and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 257: The House bill imposed an additional duty of 4 cents per pound on the chromium content in excess of two-tenths of 1 per cent in the products provided for in paragraph 301. The Senate amendment reduces this additional duty to 3 cents per pound; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 258: The House bill imposed a duty of 1 cent per pound on the metallic manganese content of manganese ore or concentrates containing in excess of 30 per cent of metallic manganese. The Senate amendment makes the duty applicable whenever the content is in excess of 10 per cent manganese, and includes within the provision ferruginous manganese ore (which was free of duty under the House bill, probably as a crude mineral) and manganese-ferrous iron ore (which was free of duty under paragraph 1698 of the House bill); and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 259 and 260: The House bill imposed a duty of 60 cents per pound on the tungsten content and 25 per cent ad valorem on ferrotungsten, metallic tungsten, tungsten powder, tungstic acid, and all other compounds of tungsten. The Senate amendments rewrite the House text transferring ferrotungsten to subparagraph (h) of paragraph 302 without change of rate; increasing the rate on lumps, grains, or powders of tungsten metal, tungsten carbide, or of mixtures or combinations containing tungsten metal or tungsten carbide, to 60 cents per pound on the tungsten content and 50 per cent ad valorem; and increasing the rate on tungstic acid and all other compounds of tungsten n. s. p. f. to 60 cents per pound on the tungsten content and 40 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 261: The House bill imposed a duty of 5 cents per pound on silicon aluminum, aluminum silicon, alumin, ferrosilicon aluminum, and ferroaluminum silicon. The Senate amendment reduces the rate on silicon aluminum and aluminum silicon to 3½ cents per pound, changes the rate on ferrosilicon aluminum and ferroaluminum silicon to 25 per cent ad valorem, strikes out the trade name

"alsimin" (which remains dutiable as ferrosilicon aluminum or ferroaluminum silicon), and makes the foregoing rates applicable only when aluminum is not the component material of chief value; and the Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 262 and 263: The House bill imposed a duty of 3½ cents per pound on the chromium content of ferrochrome or ferrochromium containing 3 per cent or more of carbon, and 30 per cent ad valorem on that containing less than 3 per cent, and the same rate on chrome metal or chromium metal. The Senate amendments reduce these rates, respectively, to 2½ cents per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes on amendment No. 262 and the Senate recedes on amendment No. 263.

Amendment No. 264: Under the House bill tantalum and tantalum alloys n. s. p. f. are not specifically mentioned and are probably free of duty as metals unwrought, not specially provided for. The Senate amendment imposes a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on tantalum and on specified tantalum alloys; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 265: The House bill imposed a duty of \$2 per pound on cerium metal. The Senate amendment reduces this rate to \$1 per pound; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 266: The House bill imposed a duty of \$2 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem on ferrocerium and all other cerium alloys. The Senate amendment retains the ad valorem rate but reduces the specific rate to \$1 per pound; and the Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 267 and 268: Under the House bill ductile columbium or niobium metal was dutiable under subparagraph (n) of paragraph 302 at 25 per cent ad valorem and ductile nonferrous alloys of columbium or niobium metal were dutiable at 40 per cent ad valorem as ductile nonferrous alloys of tantalum under subparagraph (r). The Senate amendments make these products dutiable under subparagraph (r) at 40 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 269: See amendment No. 254. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 270: The House bill imposed a duty of two-tenths of 1 cent per pound on muck bars, pieces thereof except crop ends, bar iron, and round iron in coils or rods, iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, when valued at not more than 1 cent per pound. The Senate amendment eliminates this bracket, the effect of which is to increase the rate on such articles to three-tenths of 1 cent per pound; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 271: The House bill imposed a duty of two-tenths of 1 cent per pound on steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars, whether solid or hollow; shafting; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes, not advanced in value or condition by any process or operation subsequent to the process of stamping; hammer molds or swaged steel; gun-barrel molds not in bars; concrete reinforcement bars; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron molded steel castings; sheets and plates and steel not specially provided for; all the foregoing valued at not over 1 cent per pound. The Senate amendment eliminates this bracket, the effect of which is to increase the

rate on such articles to three-tenths of 1 cent per pound; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 272: The House bill imposed an additional duty of $1\frac{1}{10}$ cents per pound on hollow bars and hollow drill steel valued at more than 4 cents per pound. The Senate amendment eliminates this additional duty; and the House recedes with an amendment making the additional duty three-fourths of 1 cent per pound.

Amendment No. 273: In addition to the duties provided for in paragraphs 303, 304, 307, 308, 312, 313, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 322, 323, 324, 327, and 328, the House bill imposed an additional ad valorem duty on all steel or iron, in all forms and shapes, by whatever process made, and by whatever name designated, whether cast, hot or cold rolled, forged, stamped, or drawn, when such steel or iron contains any alloying element in excess of certain designated percentages; and additional cumulative specific duties on the vanadium, tungsten, molybdenum, or chromium contained in such steel or iron in excess of certain designated percentages. The Senate amendment rewrites the House text so as to subject to the additional duties the iron and steel in all the articles enumerated or described in such paragraphs as well as in the materials; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 274: Under the House bill one of the cumulative duties referred to in the explanation of amendment No. 273 was a duty of 4 cents per pound on the chromium content in excess of two-tenths of 1 per cent. The Senate amendment reduces the rate to 3 cents per pound (applicable as explained in connection with amendment No. 273); and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 275: The House bill imposed a duty of seven-tenths of 1 cent per pound on boiler or other plate iron or steel, except crucible plate steel and saw plate steel, not thinner than one hundred and nine one-thousandths of one inch, cut or sheared to shape or otherwise, or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves, all the foregoing valued at 1 cent per pound or less. The Senate amendment eliminates this bracket, the effect of which is to increase the rate on such articles to five-tenths of 1 cent per pound; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 276, 277 and 278: The Senate amendments eliminate the term "building forms" since it has no meaning in the trade; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 279: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on rivet, screw, fence, and other iron or steel wire rods, whether round, oval, or square, or in any other shape, nail rods and flat rods up to six inches in width ready to be drawn or rolled into wire or strips, all the foregoing in coils or otherwise valued at over 4 cents per pound. The Senate amendment changes this rate to six-tenths of 1 cent per pound; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 281 and 282: See amendment No. 284.

Amendment No. 283: The House bill imposed a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem on wire rope. The Senate amendment reduces this rate to 35 per cent; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 284, 281, and 282: Under the House bill, wire composed of tungsten or molybdenum was dutiable under subparagraph (a) of paragraph 316 at 25 per cent ad valorem if uncovered, and at 35 per cent ad valorem if covered. Senate amendments Nos. 281 and 282 except tungsten and molybdenum wire from the provisions

of subparagraph (a) and amendment No. 284 specifically provides for such wire at 60 per cent ad valorem. The House recedes on amendments Nos. 281 and 282. Ingots and shot containing tungsten or molybdenum are dutiable in the House bill under paragraph 302 at 60 cents per pound on the tungsten content and 25 per cent ad valorem if of tungsten, and if of molybdenum at 50 cents on the molybdenum content and 15 per cent ad valorem. Bars, sheets, or other forms (except wire) not specially provided for, containing more than 50 per cent of tungsten or molybdenum or their carbides, are dutiable under the House bill at 50 per cent in paragraph 398, and scrap of the same materials probably is dutiable under the provision for waste, not specially provided for, in paragraph 1555. Senate amendment No. 284 makes all the foregoing dutiable at 60 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes on this amendment with an amendment making the rate 50 per cent ad valorem in the case of ingots, shot, bars, and scrap, but retaining the 60 per cent rate in the case of sheets, wire, or other forms.

Amendment No. 285: The House bill imposed a duty of 55 per cent ad valorem on Fourdrinier wires and cylinder wires, suitable for use in paper-making machines (whether or not parts of or fitted or attached to such machines), and on woven-wire cloth suitable for use in the manufacture of Fourdrinier wires or cylinder wires. The Senate amendment reduces this rate to 40 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 50 per cent ad valorem.

Amendments Nos. 286 and 287: The House bill excepted from the provisions of this paragraph autoclaves, catalyst chambers or tubes, converters, reaction chambers, scrubbers, separators, shells, stills, ovens, soakers, penstock pipes, cylinders, containers, drums, and vessels, any of the foregoing provided for in paragraph 327 (relating to castings of iron). The Senate amendments except from the paragraph any of the foregoing made of cast steel, and any of the foregoing made of cast iron whether or not provided for in paragraph 327; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 288: The House bill refers to articles of a certain diameter, and the Senate amendment specifies that the diameter of the articles provided for in this paragraph shall be determined as the largest inside diameter, exclusive of nonmetallic lining; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 289: The House bill imposed a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem on autoclaves, catalyst chambers or tubes, converters, reaction chambers, scrubbers, separators, shells, stills, ovens, soakers, penstock pipes, cylinders, containers, drums, and vessels, any of the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of iron or steel, by whatever process made (see amendments Nos. 286 and 287), wholly or partly manufactured, if over 20 inches in diameter (see amendment No. 288) and having metal walls $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches or more in thickness, and parts for any of the foregoing. The Senate amendment reduces this rate to 25 per cent; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 35 per cent ad valorem.

Amendment No. 290: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on cast-iron pipe of every description, and cast-iron fittings for cast-iron pipe. The Senate amendment reduces this rate to 25 per cent; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 291 and 389: Under the House bill, molders' patterns wholly or in chief value of metal were dutiable under the basket clause of the metal schedule (par. 398) at 50 per cent ad valorem, and those wholly or in chief value of wood were provided for in paragraph 413 of the House bill at 40 per cent ad valorem. Senate amendment No. 389 strikes out the reference to molders' patterns in paragraph 413 of the House bill and amendment No. 291 specifically provides for all molders' patterns, of whatever material composed, for the manufacture of castings, at 50 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 292: Under the House bill, staples, in strip form, for use in paper fasteners or stapling machines were dutiable in this paragraph as staples not specially provided for at six-tenths of 1 cent per pound. The Senate amendment specifically provides for this article and increases the rate to 10 cents per pound; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 2 cents per pound.

Amendment No. 293: The House bill imposed a duty of 11 cents per pound and 55 per cent ad valorem on table, household, kitchen, and hospital utensils, and hollow or flat ware, not specially provided for, composed wholly or in chief value of aluminum. The Senate amendment eliminates the specific duty and reduces the ad valorem duty to 25 per cent; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 8½ cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem.

Amendment No. 294: The House bill imposed an additional duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on table, household, kitchen, and hospital utensils, provided for in this paragraph when containing electrical heating elements as constituent parts thereof. The Senate amendment strikes out this additional duty; and the House recedes with an amendment making it clear that the rates specified in paragraph 339 apply to the articles named therein whether or not the articles contain such electrical heating elements.

Amendments Nos. 295 and 296: The House bill imposed a duty of \$1.50 per thousand and 50 per cent ad valorem on crochet needles or hooks. The Senate amendments reduce this rate to \$1.15 per thousand and 40 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 297: The House bill imposed a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem on tape, knitting, and all other needles, not specially provided for, on bodkins of metal, and on needlecases or needlebooks furnished with assortments of needles or combinations of needles and other articles. The Senate amendment reduces this rate to 45 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 298: Under the House bill, belt buckles, trouser buckles, waistcoat buckles, shoe or slipper buckles, and parts thereof, made wholly or partly of iron, steel, or other base metal, valued at more than \$1.66½ per hundred, were dutiable under paragraph 1527 (c) (2) at the following cumulative rates: 1 cent each and in addition thereto three-fifths of 1 cent per dozen for each 1 cent the value exceeds 20 cents per dozen, and 50 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment removes this class of buckles from paragraph 1527 by specifically providing for them at a rate of 20 cents per hundred, plus an additional duty of 20 per cent ad valorem; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 299: The House bill imposed a duty of 15 cents per gross on pens, not specially provided for, of plain or carbon steel

and 18 cents per gross on those of other metal. The Senate amendment makes all metallic pens, not specially provided for, dutiable at 12 cents per gross; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 300: The Senate amendment eliminates the term "drill bits", as it is not an accurate trade designation, and inserts in lieu thereof the more accurate designation "drills"; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 301: This amendment makes clear that the 50 per cent rate provided in paragraph 352 will be confined to metal-cutting tools; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 302: The House bill imposed a rate of 60 per cent ad valorem on certain tools containing more than certain percentages of vanadium, tungsten, molybdenum, or chromium. The Senate amendment makes this rate also applicable to cutting tools not for metal cutting; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 303: This amendment makes it clear that the provisions of paragraph 352 imposing duties on certain metal cutting and other cutting tools shall not apply to holding or operating devices; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 304: This amendment makes it clear that the rates imposed by paragraph 353 on electrical telegraph apparatus wholly or in chief value of metal shall apply to electrical telegraph printing and typewriting apparatus; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 305: The Senate amendment excepts laboratory instruments from paragraph 353 (electrical instruments), the effect of which is to transfer them to paragraph 360, which provides for laboratory instruments; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 306: The House bill imposed a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem on all articles suitable for producing, rectifying, modifying, controlling, or distributing electrical energy; electrical telegraph, telephone, signaling, radio, welding, ignition, wiring, therapeutic, and X-ray apparatus, instruments, and devices; and articles having as an essential feature an electrical element or device, such as electric motors, fans, locomotives, portable tools, furnaces, heaters, ovens, ranges, washing machines, refrigerators, and signs; all the foregoing, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not specially provided for. The Senate amendment reduces this rate to 30 per cent; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 35 per cent ad valorem.

Amendment No. 307: The House bill imposed a duty of 2 cents each and 50 per cent ad valorem on penknives, pocketknives, clasp knives, pruning knives, budding knives, erasers, manicure knives, and all knives by whatever name known, including such as are denominatively mentioned in this act, which have folding or other than fixed blades or attachments, valued at not more than 40 cents per dozen. The Senate amendment reduces the specific rate to 1 cent each but retains the ad valorem rate at 50 per cent; and the House recedes with an amendment making the specific rate 1½ cents each.

Amendment No. 308: Under the House bill hand forceps were dutiable under this paragraph at 60 per cent ad valorem, and manicure or pedicure nippers were dutiable under paragraph 361 at 10 cents each and 60 per cent ad valorem if valued at not more than \$2 per dozen, or 20 cents each and 60 per cent ad valorem if valued at more

than \$2 per dozen. Senate amendment No. 308 strikes out the reference to hand forceps, which in effect makes this article dutiable under paragraph 359, if surgical or dental forceps, or under paragraph 360, if scientific or laboratory forceps. The amendment also specifically provides for manicure and pedicure nippers at 60 per cent ad valorem without the additional specific duty. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 309: In addition to the specific duties provided on straight razors and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, the House bill imposed an ad valorem duty of 45 per cent. The Senate amendment reduces this ad valorem rate to 30 per cent; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 310: This is a clarifying amendment; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 311: The House bill imposed a duty of 70 per cent ad valorem on surgical instruments and parts thereof, including hypodermic needles, hypodermic syringes, and forceps, composed wholly or in part of iron, steel, copper, brass, nickel, aluminum, or other metal, finished or unfinished. The Senate amendment reduces this rate to 45 per cent; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 55 per cent ad valorem, except that the rate on any of the foregoing in part of the metals enumerated, but in chief value of glass, is retained at 70 per cent.

Amendment No. 312: The House bill imposed a duty of 60 per cent ad valorem on dental instruments and parts thereof, including hypodermic needles, hypodermic syringes, and forceps, wholly or in part of iron, steel, copper, brass, nickel, aluminum, or other metal, finished or unfinished. The Senate amendment reduces this rate to 35 per cent; and the House recedes with an amendment agreeing to the 35 per cent rate, except that the rate on any of the foregoing in part of the metals enumerated, but in chief value of glass, is retained at 60 per cent.

Amendment No. 313: The Senate amendment eliminates the term "philosophical" as applied to instruments, apparatus, etc., as being no longer in commercial use, the intent being sufficiently covered by the words "scientific and laboratory" and "surveying and mathematical"; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 314 and 315: The House bill imposed a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem on drawing instruments and parts thereof, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not plated with gold, silver, or platinum, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for. The Senate amendments increase the rate to 60 per cent, the designation being changed to "drawing instruments, and parts thereof, wholly or in chief value of metal"; and the House recedes on both amendments with an amendment making the rate 45 per cent ad valorem.

Amendment No. 316: This amendment is made necessary by the conference agreement on amendment No. 308; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 317: The House bill imposed a duty of 10 cents each and 60 per cent ad valorem on pliers other than slip joint, pincers, nippers, of all kinds (see amendment No. 316), and hinged hand tools for holding and splicing wire, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than \$2 per dozen, and a duty of 20 cents each and 60 per cent ad valorem on all the foregoing valued at more than \$2 per dozen. The Senate amendment eliminates both brackets and the specific rates, making all the foregoing dutiable at 60 per cent regard-

less of value; and the House recedes with an amendment restoring the House classification retaining the ad valorem rate, but changing the specific rates, respectively, to 5 cents each and 10 cents each.

Amendment No. 318: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on muzzle-loading muskets, shotguns, rifles, and parts thereof. Amendment No. 318 strikes out the House provisions and amendment No. 983 transfers these articles to the free list. The House recedes on amendment No. 318.

Amendment No. 319: Under the House bill bells (except carillons) were dutiable under paragraph 398 as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. The Senate amendment specifically provides for bells (except church and similar bells and carillons), finished or unfinished, and parts thereof, at 70 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 50 per cent ad valorem.

Amendments Nos. 320, 322, 323, and 324: The Senate amendments strike out the designations "double or single barreled breech-loading and repeating" and "breech-loading and repeating" and "breech-loading" when applied to shotguns or rifles as being surplusage, all muzzle-loading arms being specifically provided for; and the House recedes on all these amendments.

Amendment No. 321: The House bill imposed a duty of \$10 each plus an additional duty of 45 per cent ad valorem on double or single barreled breech-loading and repeating shotguns, rifles, and combination shotguns and rifles, valued at more than \$25 each. The Senate amendment (see also amendment No. 320) retains this rate in the case of any of the foregoing valued at more than \$25 each and not more than \$50 each, and changes the basic rate on those valued at more than \$50 each from \$10 each to 20 per cent ad valorem, retaining the additional duty of 45 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 322, 323, and 324: See amendment No. 320.

Amendments Nos. 325 and 326: Under the House bill, parts and fittings for pistols and revolvers, automatic, single-shot, magazine, or revolving, were dutiable at the same rates as pistols and revolvers, viz: \$2 each if valued at not more than \$4 each; \$2.50 each when valued at more than \$4 and not more than \$8 each; and \$3.50 each when valued at more than \$8 each; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing, 55 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendments remove parts and fittings from the classification with pistols and revolvers and provide for them at 50 per cent ad valorem in lieu of the specific duties, at the same time retaining the additional duty of 55 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 327: Under the existing law a duty is imposed upon watch movements at specific rates, based upon the number of jewels contained therein, the rates running from 75 cents each on watch movements having less than 7 jewels to \$10.75 each on those having more than 17 jewels, while watch cases and parts of watches were dutiable at 45 per cent ad valorem. Jewels for watches, clocks, meters, or compasses were dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem, and enameled dials for watches or other instruments at 3 cents each and 45 per cent ad valorem. The House bill completely rewrites the language of the existing law, and provides a new basis of classification, depending upon the physical characteristics of the mechanism. The

provisions of the paragraph are made to apply to time-keeping, time-measuring, or time-indicating mechanisms, devices, and instruments, whether or not designed to be worn or carried on or about the person, if less than 1.77 inches wide and if having any type of stem, rim, or self-winding mechanism, and watch movements designed or intended to be worn or carried on or about the person, any of the above if completely assembled, whether or not in cases, containers, or housings. The basic rates are adjusted according to the size of the movements and run from \$1.25 each on those more than 1½ inches wide to \$2.50 each on those six-tenths of 1 inch or less in width, with a reduction in these rates of 40 per cent if such movements have only 1 jewel or no jewels, and an additional duty of 20 cents for each jewel in excess of 7. The House bill also imposes an additional duty of \$1 for each adjustment with a minimum adjustment rate of \$3 in the case of all watches containing 15 or more jewels and 1 inch or more in diameter, and a further duty of \$1 each if constructed or designed to operate for a period in excess of 47 hours without rewinding, or if self-winding, or if a self-winding device may be incorporated therein. Parts (except pillar or bottom plates) not constituting a subassembly, and mainsprings, are made dutiable at 65 per cent *ad valorem*; pillar or bottom plates were subjected to one-half the amount of duty borne by the complete movement; and each subassembly was subjected to the same rate of duty as the complete movement. On jewels, a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* was imposed, and on dials whether or not attached to movements, a duty of 5 cents each and 45 per cent *ad valorem*. Cases were made dutiable at various rates, depending upon the component material, and whether or not set with precious, semiprecious, or imitation precious or semiprecious stones. The Senate amendment strikes out the House text and restores the language and rates of existing law. The House recedes with an amendment, using the House bill as a basis, making certain changes in language and certain changes in substance. The principal changes in substance are as follows:

(1) The amendment takes out of the operation of the paragraph all time-keeping and time-measuring mechanisms not designed to be, or such as are not ordinarily, worn on or carried about the person.

(2) The minimum \$3 adjustment rate of the House bill has been removed.

(3) Movements, etc., having more than 17 jewels, whether adjusted or unadjusted, and whether with or without dials, are given a flat rate of \$10.75 each in lieu of the rates fixed in the House bill.

(4) Parts for repair purposes to the extent of 4 per cent of the value of any shipment of complete movements, etc. (except plates, bridges, and jewels), whether or not constituting subassemblies, are made dutiable at 45 per cent *ad valorem*, the same rate as in the present act. Assemblies and subassemblies (other than those to which the 45 per cent rate applies) are made dutiable as follows: 3 cents for each piece of material except jewels (20 cents each), and except pillar or bottom plates (half the duty on the complete movement, etc.), and except balance assemblies (50 cents for the entire assembly). No assembly or subassembly is to be subject to more duty than the duty on the complete movement, etc., nor to a less duty than 45 per cent.

(5) The dial duty of the House bill is not imposed on dials attached to movements having more than 17 jewels.

Amendment No. 328: Under the existing law a duty is imposed on clocks and clock movements, including lever clock movements, and clockwork mechanisms, cased or uncased, whether imported complete or in parts, and any device or mechanism having an essential operating feature intended for measuring time, distance, or fares, or the flowage of water, gas, electricity, or similar uses, or for regulating or controlling the speed of arbors, drums, disks, or similar uses, or for recording, indicating, or performing any operation or function at a predetermined time or times, any of the foregoing whether wholly or partly complete or knocked down, based on the number of jewels in the escapement and on the value, at rates running from 35 cents each and 45 per cent ad valorem on those having no jewels, to \$4 each and 45 per cent ad valorem on those with over four jewels, while cases and casings for clockwork mechanisms imported separately were dutiable at 45 per cent ad valorem; and parts not specially provided for at 50 per cent ad valorem (jewels for clocks dutiable under paragraph 367 at 10 per cent ad valorem under both House bill and Senate amendment).

The House bill entirely rewrites the language, providing classification primarily on the basis of whether completely assembled or in subassemblies or parts. The paragraph of the House bill applies to the following: Clocks, clock movements, including lever movements, clockwork mechanisms, time-keeping, time-measuring, or time-indicating mechanisms, devices, and instruments, synchronous and subsynchronous motors of less than one-fortieth of 1 horsepower, and any mechanism, device, or instrument intended or suitable for measuring time, distance, speed, or fares, or the flowage of water, gas, or electricity, or similar uses, or for regulating, indicating, or controlling the speed of arbors, drums, disks, or similar uses, or for recording or indicating time, or for recording, indicating, or performing any operation or function at a predetermined time or times, all the above (except the articles enumerated or described in par. 367), if completely assembled, whether or not in cases, containers, or housings. The House bill also provides rates for complete movements, etc., and for subassemblies of two or more pieces (except plates) of from 55 cents each and 65 per cent ad valorem to \$4.50 each and 65 per cent ad valorem, with an additional cumulative duty of 25 cents for each jewel or substitute for jewel. The House bill also provides rates on plates of one-half the duty on the complete movement, on cases of 45 per cent ad valorem, on dials 50 per cent ad valorem, and on other parts 65 per cent. The House bill also separately mentions taximeters and provides a rate of 85 per cent ad valorem.

The House recedes with amendments making a few changes in language and some changes in substance. The important changes in substance are as follows:

(1) Synchronous and subsynchronous motors of less than one-fortieth of 1 horsepower, valued at more than \$3 each, not including the value of gears or other attachments, are removed from the operation of the paragraph.

(2) Parts (except plates and jewels), to the extent of 1½ per cent of the value of complete movements, etc., in any shipment are made dutiable at 45 per cent, the same rate as in the present act. Assem-

blies and subassemblies, not containing plates and not bearing the 45 per cent rate for repair parts, are made dutiable at 65 per cent plus 3 cents for each part or piece of material except jewels, which carry a specific rate of 25 cents instead of 3 cents. Subassemblies containing plates are dutiable at the rate provided on the plate plus 5 cents for each other piece of material except in the case of jewels, which are dutiable at 25 cents instead of 5 cents. No assemblies or subassemblies shall be subject to a greater amount of duty than would be borne by the complete movement, etc., for which suitable.

Amendment No. 329: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on automobiles, automobile bodies, automobile chassis, motor cycles, and parts of the foregoing, not including tires, all the foregoing whether finished or unfinished, and provided for a countervailing duty of not more than 50 per cent. The Senate amendment rewrites the House text and retains the 25 per cent rate on automobile trucks valued at \$1,000 or more each, automobile truck and motor bus chassis valued at \$750 or more each, automobile truck bodies valued at \$250 or more each, motor busses designed for the carriage of more than 10 persons, and bodies for such busses, all the foregoing whether finished or unfinished. On all other automobiles, automobile chassis, and automobile bodies, and motor cycles, all the foregoing, finished or unfinished, the Senate amendment reduces the rate to 10 per cent ad valorem, and on parts (except tires and parts wholly or in chief value of glass, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for) the amendment retains the House rate of 25 per cent ad valorem. The amendment also strikes out the countervailing duty. The House recedes with an amendment retaining the Senate text, but restoring the countervailing duty.

Amendment No. 330: The House bill imposed on bicycles, and parts thereof, a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem, and provided for a countervailing duty of not more than 50 per cent. The Senate amendment strikes out the countervailing-duty provision; and the Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 331 and 332: The House bill limited the provision for steam engines by adding the word "reciprocating," and made special provision for turbines at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendments have the effect of restoring turbines to the classification of "steam engines" at 15 per cent ad valorem; and the Senate recedes on amendment No. 331 and the House recedes on amendment No. 332 with an amendment restoring the House provision but fixing the rate on steam turbines at 20 per cent ad valorem.

Amendment No. 333: The House bill imposes a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on printing presses, not specially provided for. Book-binding and paper-box machinery were classifiable under the House provision in this paragraph for machines, n. s. p. f. at 30 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment reduces the rate to 25 per cent ad valorem; rewrites the House language so as to read "printing machinery (except for textiles)"; and specifically enumerates in this classification "bookbinding machinery, and paper-box machinery"; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 334: The House bill imposes a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem on machines for knitting full-fashioned hosiery. The Senate amendment strikes out this House language, the effect of which is to classify the item as knitting machines in this paragraph, dutiable at 40 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 335: This amendment reduces from 40 to 35 per cent ad valorem the House rate on textile machinery, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 336: The House bill imposes a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem on punches, shears, and bar cutters, intended for use in fabricating structural or other rolled iron or steel shapes. The Senate amendment strikes out this House provision, the effect of which is to make these items dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem as "machine tools" and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 337: This amendment reduces from 30 to 25 per cent the House rate on machines, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 27½ per cent ad valorem.

Amendments Nos. 338 and 339: The House bill provides that parts, wholly or in chief value of metal, of any of the machinery dutiable under this paragraph, shall be dutiable at the same rate of duty as the articles of which they are parts. Senate amendment 338, adds after the word "parts," where it first appears, the words "not specially provided for"; and the House recedes. Amendment No. 339 adds after the words, "in chief value of metal," the words "or porcelain," thus transferring porcelain parts from paragraph 212 where they would be dutiable at the House rates at 10 cents per dozen pieces and 60 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 340: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on forks, hoes, and rakes. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision, the effect of which would be to make the items except hay forks automatically fall in the classification "agricultural implements" on the free list; and the Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 341 and 342: The House bill imposes the following duties: Aluminum, aluminum scrap, and alloys (except those provided for in paragraph 302) in which aluminum is the component material of chief value, in crude form, 5 cents per pound; in coils, plates, sheets, bars, rods, circles, disks, blanks, strips, rectangles, and squares, 9 cents per pound. The Senate amendments reduce these rates to 2 and 3½ cents per pound, respectively; and the House recedes with amendments making these rates, respectively, 4 cents per pound and 7 cents per pound.

Amendment No. 343: The Senate amendment reduces from 40 to 35 per cent ad valorem the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on aluminum foil less than six one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 344: The House bill imposed on bronze powder, or Dutch metal powder, or aluminum powder, in leaf, a duty of 6 cents per one hundred leaves and 25 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment strikes out the ad valorem rate, but leaves unchanged the specific rate; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 6 cents per one hundred leaves and 10 per cent ad valorem.

Amendment No. 345: This amendment reduces from one-half of 1 cent to three-eighths of 1 cent per 100 square inches, the House rate on stamping and embossing materials of bronze powder, or Dutch metal powder, or aluminum powder, mounted on paper or equivalent backing, and releasable from the backing by means of heat and pressure; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 346: The House bill imposed a duty of 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem on tinsel wire, made wholly or in chief value of gold, silver, or other metal. The Senate amendment strikes out the ad valorem duty but leaves the specific duty unchanged; and the House recedes with an amendment making the ad valorem rate 10 per cent.

Amendment No. 347: The House bill imposed a duty of 6 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem on lame or lahn, made wholly or in chief value of gold, silver, or other metal. The Senate amendment strikes out the ad valorem rate but leaves the specific rate unchanged; and the House recedes with an amendment making the ad valorem rate 20 per cent.

Amendment No. 348: The House bill imposed a duty of 6 cents per pound and 45 per cent ad valorem on bullions and metal threads made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, or lame or lahn. The Senate amendment reduces the ad valorem rate to 20 per cent but leaves the specific rate unchanged; and the House recedes with an amendment making the ad valorem rate 35 per cent.

Amendment No. 349: This amendment reduces from 55 to 30 per cent ad valorem, the House rate on beltings and other articles made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, metal thread, lame or lahn, or of tinsel wire, lame or lahn and india rubber, bullions, or metal threads, not specially provided for; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 45 per cent ad valorem.

Amendment No. 350: This amendment reduces from 65 to 40 per cent ad valorem the House rate on woven fabrics, ribbons, fringes, and tassels, made wholly or in chief value of any of the materials or articles referred to above under amendments Nos. 346-349; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 55 per cent ad valorem.

Amendment No. 351: The House bill imposed a duty on illuminating or lighting fixtures, lamps, lamp bases, candelabra, and candlesticks, any of the foregoing and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, if wholly or in chief value of base metal or alloy, 50 per cent ad valorem; if wholly or in chief value of, or plated with platinum, gold, or silver, 65 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment strikes out the House language, the effect of which is to throw the items into the basket clause of the metal schedule. The House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 355 and 1005: The House bill imposed a duty of 1 cent per pound on nickel oxide. Amendment No. 355 strikes out the House language, and amendment No. 1005 transfers this item to the free list; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendments Nos. 358, 359, and 360: These are perfecting amendments to extend the sampling in bond privilege to lead-bearing fluo dust; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 363: The House bill imposed the following duties on zinc in zinc-bearing ore: Containing less than 10 per cent zinc, free; containing 10 per cent and less than 20 per cent zinc, one-half cent per pound; containing 20 per cent and less than 25 per cent zinc, 1 cent per pound; containing 25 per cent or more, 1½ cents per pound. The Senate amendment imposes a duty of 1½ cents per pound on all zinc in ore, except pyrites containing not more than 3 per cent zinc; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 365: The House bill imposed a duty of 72 per cent ad valorem on print rollers. The Senate amendment retains the ad valorem rate and imposes an additional specific rate of \$5 each; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 366: The House bill imposed a duty of 60 per cent ad valorem on embossing rollers. The Senate amendment reduces the rate to 30 per cent ad valorem and adds the perfecting clause "of steel or other metal"; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 367: The House bill imposed a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem on certain hand tools specifically enumerated. The Senate amendment reduces this rate to 40 per cent ad valorem. The House recedes with an amendment making the rate 45 per cent.

Amendment No. 368: The House bill imposed a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem on articles or wares not specially provided for, of base metal and not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, and not colored with gold lacquer. The Senate amendment changed the rate to 40 per cent; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 45 per cent ad valorem.

SCHEDULE 4.—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF

Amendment No. 378: The House bill imposes a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem on plywood. The Senate amendment provides that birch and alder plywood shall be subject to an additional duty of 10 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 382: The House bill imposes a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on boxes, barrels, and other articles containing certain fruit, but provides that the thin wood, so called, comprising the sides, tops, and bottoms of fruit boxes of the growth or manufacture of the United States, exported as fruit-box shooks, may be reimported in completed form, filled with fruit, by the payment of duty at one-half the rate imposed on similar boxes of entirely foreign growth and manufacture; but proof of the identity of such shooks shall be made under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Senate amendment rewrites this provision and includes fruit-barrel staves; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 384: Bamboo stems were free of duty under the House bill. The Senate amendment specifically provides for bamboo stems suitable for rug poles and imposes a duty thereon of 45 per cent ad valorem; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 388: This amendment increases from 15 to 20 cents per gross the House duty on spring clothespins; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 389: This amendment strikes out "molders' patterns," made necessary by the Senate action in connection with amendment No. 291, and makes parts of furniture, not specially provided for, dutiable at the same rate as the finished article; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 390: In the House bill, wood moldings and carvings to be used in architectural and furniture decoration, are not specifically mentioned, but are classified as manufactures of wood or bark, not specially provided for, dutiable at 33½ per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment specifically names these items and imposes a duty thereon of 40 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 391 and 392: The House bill imposes a duty of 55 per cent on bentwood furniture, wholly or partly finished. Senate amendment No. 391 makes parts of bentwood furniture dutiable at the same rate as the furniture; and amendment No. 392 reduces the House rate to 40 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes on amendment No. 391 and recedes on amendment No. 392 with an amendment making the rate 47½ per cent ad valorem.

Amendment No. 393: In the House bill, paintbrush handles, wholly or in chief value of wood, are not specifically mentioned, but are classified as "manufactures of wood or bark, not specially provided for", and dutiable at 33½ per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment specifically names this item, but makes no change in the duty; and the House recedes.

SCHEDULE 5.—SUGAR, MOLASSES AND MANUFACTURES OF

Amendments Nos. 397 and 398: The House bill imposed a duty of 3.3 cents per gallon on molasses and sugar sirups, not specially provided for, testing not above 48 per cent total sugars; and, if testing above 48 per cent total sugars, of six-tenths of 1 cent additional for each per cent of total sugars and fractions of a per cent in proportion. The Senate amendments reduce these rates, respectively, to one-fourth of 1 cent and two hundred and seventy-five one-thousandths of 1 cent; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 399 and 400: The House bill imposed a duty of 7½ cents per pound on maple sugar, and 5 cents per pound on maple sirup. The Senate amendments increase these rates to 8 cents per pound and 5½ cents per pound, respectively; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 401: The House bill imposed a duty of \$3 per ton on sugar cane in its natural state. The Senate amendment reduces this rate to \$2 per ton; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate \$2.50 per ton.

Amendment No. 402: This amendment makes no change in the rate on sugar candy and confectionery not specially provided for, but is made necessary by the action of the Senate in connection with amendment No. 403; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 403: The House bill imposes a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem on sugar after being refined, when tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated. The Senate amendment provides that the ad valorem rate on such sugar shall not be less than the rate of duty provided in paragraph 501 for sugar of the same polariscopic test; and the House recedes.

SCHEDULE 6.—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF

Amendments Nos. 404 and 405: The House bill imposed the following duties on wrapper tobacco, and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 35 per cent of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the product of two or more countries or dependencies when mixed or packed together; if unstemmed, \$2.50 per pound; if stemmed, \$3.15 per pound. The Senate amendments reduce these rates, respectively, to \$2.10 and \$2.75; and the House recedes with amendments making the rates \$2.27½ and \$2.92½, respectively.

SCHEDULE 7.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.

The following amendments make changes in paragraph and subparagraph numbers and the House recedes: 450, 453, 464, 466, 469, 471, 472, 476, 477, 478, 479, 482, 487, 488, 489, 491, 493, 495, 503, 504, 507, 508, 509, 512, 515, 517, 518, 520, 522, 526, 530, 533, 535, 536, 540, 542, and 555.

Amendments Nos. 406, 407, 408, and 409: The House bill imposed a duty of 2 cents per pound on cattle weighing less than 800 pounds each, and 2½ cents per pound on cattle weighing 800 pounds or more each. The Senate amendments impose a duty of 2½ cents per pound on cattle weighing less than 700 pounds each, and 3 cents per pound on cattle weighing 700 pounds or more each; and the House recedes on all these amendments.

Amendment No. 410: Under the House bill, dried blood albumen was free of duty. The Senate amendment makes dried blood albumen dutiable at 12 cents per pound, if light, and 6 cents per pound, if dark; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 411 and 414: The House bill imposed a duty of 5 cents per gallon on whole milk, fresh or sour, and provides that when this class of milk contains more than 7 per cent of butterfat it shall be dutiable as cream. The Senate amendment No. 411 increases from 5 to 6½ cents the rate of duty, and amendment No. 414 lowers from 7 to 5½ the percentage of butterfat content making fresh or sour milk dutiable as cream; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 412: This amendment increases from 48 cents per gallon to 56½ cents per gallon the House duty on cream, fresh or sour; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 413: This amendment increases from 1¼ to 2½ cents per gallon the House duty on skimmed milk, fresh or sour, and buttermilk; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 414: See amendment No. 411. The House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 415, 416, 417, and 418: The House bill imposed the following rates of duty on condensed or evaporated milk: In air-tight containers, unsweetened, 1½ cents per pound; sweetened, 2½ cents per pound; all other, 2 cents per pound. Senate amendments Nos. 415, 417, and 418 increase these rates, respectively, to 1½, 2½, and 2½½ cents per pound; and amendment No. 416 confines the 2½ cents rate on the sweetened to such as is contained in air-tight containers. The House recedes on all these amendments.

Amendments Nos. 419, 420, 421, and 422: The House imposed a duty of 4½ cents per pound on dried whole milk, 10½ cents per pound on dried cream, and 2½ cents per pound on dried skimmed milk and dried buttermilk. The Senate amendments Nos. 419, 420, and 421 increase these rates, respectively, to 6½, 12½, and 3 cents per pound; and amendment No. 422 provides that dried skimmed milk containing more than 3 per cent of butterfat, and dried buttermilk containing more than 6 per cent of butterfat, shall be dutiable as dried whole milk; and dried whole milk containing more than 35 per cent of butterfat shall be dutiable as dried cream; and the House recedes on all these amendments.

Amendment No. 423: This amendment increases from 30 per cent to 35 per cent the House duty on malted milk, and compounds or mixtures of or substitutes for milk or cream; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 424 and 425: The House bill imposed a duty of 7 cents per pound but not less than 35 per cent ad valorem on cheese and substitutes therefor. The Senate amendments increase this duty to 8 cents per pound but not less than 42 per cent ad valorem, and provide further that cheese made of sheep's milk and commonly known as "Romano" or "Pecorino," "Romanello or Kefalotyri or Vize, and Casseri," shall be dutiable at 8 cents per pound, and Feta White cheese at 5 cents per pound. The House recedes on amendment No. 424 and recedes on amendment No. 425 with an amendment making the ad valorem rate 40 per cent but striking out the references to cheese made of sheep's milk and commonly known as "Romano" or "Pecorino," "Romanello or Kefalotyri or Vize, and Casseri," and "Feta White."

Amendment No. 426: This amendment increases from 6 to 8 cents per pound the House duty on live chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, and guineas (except baby chicks); and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 427: This amendment increases from 8 cents to 10 cents per pound the House duty on dead chickens, ducks, geese, and guineas, dressed or undressed, fresh, chilled, or frozen; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 428: The Senate amendment increases from 8 to 11 cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on whole eggs, egg yolk, and egg albumen, frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved, and not specially provided for, whether or not sugar or other material is added; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 429: The House bill imposed a duty of 18 cents per pound on dried whole eggs, dried egg yolk, and dried egg albumen, whether or not sugar or other material is added. The Senate amendment increases the rate on whole eggs to 36 cents per pound, increases the rate on egg albumen to 60 cents per pound, and that on egg yolk to 30 cents per pound, and specifically enumerates spraying as one of the drying processes included in the House bill in general terms. The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 430: The House bill imposed a duty of \$30 per head on horses and mules valued at not more than \$150 per head, and a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem when valued at more than \$150 per head. Amendment No. 430 excepts from these duties horses imported for immediate slaughter, and amendment No. 953 places such animals on the free list. The House recedes on amendment No. 430.

Amendment No. 431: The House bill imposed a duty of 2 cents per pound on halibut, salmon, mackerel, and swordfish, and 1 cent per pound on other fish, not specially provided for, when fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), whole, or beheaded or eviscerated or both, but not further advanced. The Senate amendment permits the removal also of the fins; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 432: The House bill imposed a duty of 2 cents a pound on frozen halibut, if whole, or beheaded, or eviscerated, or both, but not further advanced. The Senate amendment increases the rate to 5 cents per pound; and the Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 433, 434, and 435: The House bill imposed on cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk, when pickled or salted (except when packed in oil or in oil and other substance, and except when packed in air-tight containers weighing with their contents not more

than 15 pounds each), the following duties: When neither skinned nor boned, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound when containing not more than 43 per cent of moisture by weight, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound when containing more than 43 per cent of moisture by weight; when skinned or boned, whether or not dried, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. The Senate amendments reduce these rates, respectively, to $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents, three-fourths of 1 cent, and 2 cents per pound; and the House recedes on all these amendments.

Amendments Nos. 436, 437, and 438: The Senate amendments strike out the word "sea" as applied to herring. The House recedes on all these amendments.

Amendment No. 439: The House bill imposed a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on crab meat, crab paste, and crab sauce. The Senate amendment rewrites the House language to read "crab meat, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), or prepared or preserved in any manner, including crab paste and crab sauce," but makes no change in the rate of duty; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 440: This amendment reduces from 35 to 30 per cent ad valorem the House duty on clams, clam juice, or either in combination with other substances, packed in air-tight containers; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 441: The House bill imposed a duty on caviar and other fish roe for food purposes: Sturgeon, 30 per cent ad valorem; other, 20 cents per pound. The Senate amendment provides that if any of the foregoing roe is boiled and packed in air-tight containers, whether or not in bouillon or sauce, it shall be dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 442: Under the House bill, oysters were not specifically mentioned, but were classified as shellfish, not specially provided for, in the free list. The Senate amendment imposes a duty of 8 cents per pound, including weight of immediate container, on oysters, oyster juice, or either in combination with other substances, packed in air-tight containers; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 443: This amendment increases from 15 to 16 cents per bushel of 32 pounds the House duty on oats, hulled or unhulled; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 444: The House bill imposed a duty of 42 cents per bushel on wheat. The Senate amendment provides that wheat which is unfit for human consumption shall be dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 445, 446, and 994: Under paragraph 1726 of the House bill, oil cake and oil-cake meal are free of duty. Senate amendment 445 provides that soybean oil cake and soybean oil-cake meal shall be dutiable at three-tenths of 1 cent per pound; amendment No. 446 provides that all other vegetable oil cake and oil-cake meal shall also be dutiable at three-tenths of 1 cent per pound; and amendment No. 994 strikes out the reference to oil cake and oil-cake meal in the free list; and the House recedes on all three amendments.

Amendment No. 447: This amendment strikes out the House duty of 10 per cent ad valorem and substitutes the rate of one-half of 1 cent per pound on unground or ground screenings, scalplings, chaff, or scourings of wheat, flaxseed, or other grains or seeds; and the Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 448 and 449: The House bill imposed a duty of 2 cents per pound on cherries in their natural state or dried. Senate amendment 448 strikes out the words "or dried" and substitutes the words "or frozen if not sweetened," and amendment 449 provides that cherries "dried, desiccated, or evaporated," shall be dutiable at 6 cents per pound. The House recedes on amendment 449, and recedes on amendment 448 with an amendment omitting the words inserted by the Senate amendment.

Amendments Nos. 451 and 452: The House bill imposed a duty of $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on cherries sulphured, or in brine, with stems and pits, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound with stems or pits removed. The Senate amendments strike out the words "stems and" in the first bracket, and "stems or" in the second; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 454 and 455: The House bill imposed a duty of $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on cherries, candied, crystallized, glacé, maraschino, or prepared or preserved in any manner. Amendment No. 454 specifically enumerates cherries "frozen if sweetened" and amendment No. 455 increases the duty to $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem. The House recedes on amendment No. 455 and recedes on amendment No. 454 with an amendment striking out the words "if sweetened" in the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment.

Amendment No. 456: This amendment increases from 6 to 8 cents per proof gallon the House duty on vinegar; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 457 and 458: The House bill imposed on orange, grapefruit, and lemon peel the following duties: Crude, dried, or in brine, 2 cents per pound; candied, or otherwise prepared or preserved, 8 cents per pound. Senate amendment No. 457 provides that "other fruit" peel shall be included in these provisions, and amendment No. 458 adds "crystallized, or glacé" to the forms of peel dutiable at 8 cents; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 459: This amendment adds "crystallized, or glacé" to the forms of citrons or citron peel made dutiable at 6 cents per pound by the House bill; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 460: Under the House bill, fig paste was dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem as fruit paste in paragraph 750. The Senate amendment specifically includes fig paste in the bracket with fresh or dried figs at 5 cents per pound; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 461: The House bill imposed a duty on dates as follows: Fresh or dried, unpitted, 1 cent per pound; pitted or prepared or preserved, not specially provided for, 35 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment provides, in lieu of the House rates, the following duties: Dates, fresh or dried, with pits, 1 cent per pound; with pits removed, 2 cents per pound; any of the foregoing in packages weighing with the immediate container not more than 10 pounds each, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; prepared or preserved, not specially provided for, 35 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 462: This amendment increases from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound the House duty on lemons; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 463: Under the House bill, mangoes are not specifically mentioned, but are classified as fruits in their natural state, not specially provided for, dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment puts mangoes in a separate paragraph and makes the duty 15 cents per pound; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 465: This amendment increases from 35 to 50 cents per crate the House duty on pineapples; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 467 and 468: The House bill imposed a duty of one-half of 1 cent per pound on dried plums, prunes, and prunelles. Senate amendment No. 468 increases this duty to 2 cents per pound; and amendment No. 467 adds the designation "desiccated, or evaporated." The House recedes on both amendments.

Amendments Nos. 470 and 1117: The House bill did not specifically mention avocados or avocado pears, also known as alligator pears. Senate amendment No. 470 makes this fruit dutiable at 15 cents per pound, and amendment No. 1117 prohibits the importation of avocados unless they have a fat content of not less than 8 per cent by weight by chemical analysis, and are accompanied by a sworn certificate made by a competent chemist that each shipment has been tested and contains not less than 8 per cent fat content by weight by chemical analysis. The House recedes on amendment No. 470 and the Senate recedes on amendment No. 1117.

Amendments Nos. 473, 474, and 475: The House bill imposed a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem on candied, crystallized, or glacé apricots, figs, dates, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, prunelles, berries, and other fruits, not specially provided for. Senate amendment No. 474 increases the rate to 40 per cent ad valorem, and amendments Nos. 473 and 475 eliminate the provisions for "fruit peels," made necessary by Senate amendment No. 457; and the House recedes on all three amendments.

Amendment No. 480: The House bill imposed a duty on imitation almonds. The Senate amendment changes this wording to "almond substitute"; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 481: In the House bill chestnuts (including marrons), candied, crystallized, or glacé, or prepared or preserved in any manner, are not specifically mentioned, but are classified in paragraph 759 of the House bill, at 35 per cent ad valorem, or under paragraph 506 at 40 per cent. The Senate amendment specifically enumerates these items and makes them dutiable at 25 cents per pound; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 483 and 484: The House bill imposed a duty of 2 cents per pound on cream or Brazil nuts, not shelled, and 6 cents per pound if shelled. The Senate amendments reduce these rates, respectively, to 1 cent per pound and 3 cents per pound; and the House recedes with amendments making the rates, respectively, 1½ cents per pound and 4½ cents per pound.

Amendment No. 485: Pignolia nuts and pistache nuts are not specifically mentioned in the House bill, but are classified for duty in paragraph 759 of the House bill as edible nuts not specially provided for at 5 cents per pound if not shelled and 10 cents per pound if shelled. The Senate amendment specifically provides for these nuts at the lower rate of 1 cent per pound, no distinction being made between those which are shelled and those which are not shelled; and the Senate recedes, the effect of which is to place these nuts in the basket clause. (See amendment No. 492.)

Amendment No. 486: The Senate amendment provides that nuts included in the paragraph which are blanched shall be subject to the same rate of duty as if not blanched; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 490: In the House bill, pecans are not specifically mentioned, but are classified in paragraph 759 as "edible nuts, not specially provided for," bearing a rate of duty, if not shelled, of 5 cents per pound, and if shelled, 10 cents per pound. The Senate amendment makes specific mention of pecans, but makes no change in the duties; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 492: The Senate amendment reduces the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on edible nuts, not specially provided for, from 5 cents per pound if not shelled, and from 10 cents per pound if shelled, to 1 cent per pound in both cases, and makes this rate applicable whether or not such nuts are blanched. The House recedes with an amendment making the rates 2½ cents and 5 cents per pound, respectively, except that cashew nuts are dutiable at 2 cents per pound.

Amendment No. 494: This amendment increases from 63 to 65 cents per bushel the House duty on flaxseed; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 496: The Senate amendment increases from 5 cents to 8 cents per pound the House rate on alfalfa seed; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 497: The Senate amendment increases from 5 cents to 8 cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on alsike clover seed; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 498: The Senate amendment increases from 6 cents to 8 cents per pound the House rate on red clover seed; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 499: The Senate amendment increases from 3 cents to 4 cents per pound the House rate on sweet clover seed; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 500: In the House bill rye grass seed is not specifically mentioned, but it is classified in paragraph 761 in the provision for "all other grass and forage crop seeds not specially provided for," bearing a duty of 2 cents per pound. The Senate amendment specifically mentions this item and makes the rate of duty thereon 3 cents per pound; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 501: This amendment makes a clerical change; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 502: The House bill imposed a duty of 10 cents per pound on bent-grass seed. The Senate amendment adds, in parentheses, the botanical name, "genus agrostis," and increases the rate of duty to 40 cents per pound; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 505: The House bill made all cowpeas dutiable under this paragraph. The Senate amendment limits the duties provided for to "black-eye cowpeas," and amendment No. 1032 transfers all other cowpeas to the free list. The House recedes on amendment No. 505.

Amendment No. 506: The Senate amendment increases from 2½ to 3 cents per pound the House rate on dried beans not specially provided for and on dried black-eye cowpeas (see amendment No. 505); and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 510: The House bill imposed a duty of 60 per cent ad valorem on mushrooms, fresh, or dried or otherwise prepared or preserved. The Senate amendment changes this rate to 10 cents per pound and 45 per cent ad valorem if fresh or dried, and 10 cents

per pound on drained weight and 45 per cent ad valorem if otherwise prepared or preserved; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 511: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent on truffles, fresh, or dried or otherwise prepared or preserved. Amendment No. 511 strikes out this duty and amendment No. 1071 transfers truffles to the free list. The House recedes on amendment No. 511.

Amendments Nos. 513 and 514: The House bill imposed certain duties on peas and chickpeas or garbanzos. Amendment No. 513 strikes out chickpeas or garbanzos and amendment No. 1032 places them on the free list. The House bill made the duty on green or unripe peas and chickpeas or garbanzos 2 cents per pound. Amendment No. 514 makes the rate 3 cents per pound on green peas. The Senate recedes on amendment No. 513 and the House recedes on amendment No. 514 with an amendment making the rate on peas, green or unripe, 3 cents per pound, and the rate on chickpeas or garbanzos, green or unripe, 2 cents per pound.

Amendment No. 516: This amendment increases from 2 to 2½ cents per pound the House duty on onions; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 519: This amendment increases from 40 to 50 per cent ad valorem the House rate on tomatoes prepared or preserved in any manner; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 521: This amendment reduces from 25 to 20 cents per 100 pounds the House duty on turnips and rutabagas; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 523: In the House bill celery, lettuce, and cabbage, are not specifically mentioned, but are classified as vegetables in their natural state, not specially provided for, bearing a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment specifically names these items and makes the duty 2 cents per pound; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 524, 525, and 527: The House bill imposed a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem on crude horse-radish, while prepared horse-radish was not specially mentioned. Senate amendments Nos. 524 and 525 make the rate of duty on crude horse-radish 3 cents per pound, while amendment No. 527 makes prepared horse-radish dutiable with prepared vegetables not specially provided for at 35 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes on all these amendments.

Amendment No. 528: Under the House bill, sauerkraut was not specifically mentioned, but was dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem as a prepared vegetable not specially provided for. The Senate amendment specifically provides for sauerkraut at 50 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 529: The House bill imposed a duty of 6 cents per pound on pimientos, packed in brine or in oil, or prepared or preserved in any manner. Under the House bill this duty is applicable whether the pimientos thus packed, prepared, or preserved, are whole or are cut, sliced, or otherwise reduced in size. The Senate amendment inserts the words "whole, cut, sliced, or otherwise reduced in size" with intent to clarify the provision; and the Senate recedes on this amendment as surplusage.

Amendments Nos. 531 and 532: These amendments increase from 1½ to 2 cents per pound the House duty on crude chicory; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 534: The House bill imposed a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem on cocoa and chocolate, sweetened, prepared in any manner. The Senate amendment rewrites the House language so as to make the duty 4 cents per pound on sweetened cocoa and chocolate in bars or blocks weighing 10 pounds or more each, the 40 per cent ad valorem rate being retained on sweetened cocoa and chocolate in any other form, whether or not prepared; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 537: The Senate amendment increases from \$4 to \$5 per ton the House rate on hay; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 538: The Senate amendment increases from \$1 to \$1.50 per ton the House rate on straw; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 539: The Senate amendment increases from \$10 to \$20 per ton the House rate on broomcorn; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 541: This amendment increases from 75 cents to \$1.50 per pound the House duty on lupulin; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 552, 553, and 554: The House bill imposed the following duties: Anise seeds, 2 cents per pound; caraway seeds, 1 cent per pound; cardamom seeds, 10 cents per pound; cassia, cassia buds, and cassia vera, unground, 2 cents per pound; cloves, unground, 3 cents per pound; clove stems, unground, 2 cents per pound; cinnamon and cinnamon chips, unground, 2 cents per pound; coriander seeds, one-half of 1 cent per pound; cummin seeds, and fennel seeds, 1 cent per pound; ginger root, not preserved or candied, unground, 2 cents per pound; mace, unground, 4 cents per pound; nutmegs, unground, 2 cents per pound; black or white pepper, unground, 2 cents per pound; and pimento (allspice), unground, 1 cent per pound. The first 11 amendments above enumerated strike out these provisions, and amendment No. 1047 transfers these items to the free list. The House recedes on the first 11 of these amendments.

Amendment No. 551: This amendment increases from 8 to 10 cents per pound the House duty on mustard, ground or prepared in bottles or otherwise; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 556: In the House bill all cotton is on the free list. This amendment imposes a duty of 7 cents per pound on cotton having a staple of 1½ inches or more in length; and the House recedes.

SCHEDULE 8.—SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES

Amendment No. 557: The House bill imposes a duty of \$5 per proof gallon on brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia, and bitters of all kinds containing spirits, and compounds and preparations of which distilled spirits are the component material of chief value and not specially provided for. The Senate amendment reduces to \$2.60 per proof gallon any such articles, compounds, and preparations, if unfit for beverage use; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 558: This amendment inserts a subparagraph letter; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 559: The House bill imposed certain specific duties on fruit juices according to alcoholic content. The Senate amendment provides, in the case of concentrated juice of lemons, oranges, or other citrus fruits, fit for beverage purposes, and of sirups

containing such juice, that the specific rate per gallon be applied to the quantity of unconcentrated natural juice employed to make the concentrated product, as shown by chemical analysis; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 560: This amendment permits high-proof fruit spirits made in distilleries connected with wineries for use in the fortification of wines to be withdrawn and used, under the same laws and regulations applicable to the withdrawal and use of alcohol for all nonbeverage purposes; and the House recedes.

SCHEDULE 9.—COTTON MANUFACTURES

Amendment No. 561: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on cotton sewing thread, and on crochet, darning, embroidery, and knitting cottons, put up for handwork, in lengths not exceeding 840 yards. The Senate amendment changes the House rate to one-half of 1 cent per 100 yards, but not less than 20 nor more than 35 per cent ad valorem and provides that in no case shall the duty be assessed on a less number of yards than is marked on the goods as imported; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 562: The House bill imposed certain ad valorem duties on cotton cloth, not bleached, printed, dyed, or colored, according to the yarn count. The Senate amendment provides that no such cloth shall be subject to a less duty than fifty-five one-hundredths of 1 cent per average number per pound; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 563: Under the House bill tire fabric or fabric for use in pneumatic tires, including cord fabric, was dutiable as cotton cloth at various rates, depending on yarn count, etc. The Senate amendment imposes a rate of 25 per cent ad valorem on such fabric; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 564: This amendment is necessary by reason of the action of the Senate in connection with amendment No. 692; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 565: This amendment reduces from 55 to 45 per cent ad valorem the House rate on tapestries and other Jacquard-figured upholstery cloths (not including pile fabrics or bed ticking) in the piece or otherwise, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber; and the Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 566 and 567: The House bill imposed a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem on cotton blankets. Senate amendment No. 566 includes blanket cloth, napped or unnapped, and reduces the ad valorem rate to 30 per cent, and Senate amendment No. 567 provides a minimum specific rate of 14½ cents per pound; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendments Nos. 568 and 569: The House bill imposes a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on candle wicking. The Senate amendments change the duty to 10 cents per pound and 12½ per centum ad valorem; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 570: The House bill imposed a duty of 40 per cent on belts, belting, and ropes, for the transmission of power, of cotton or other vegetable fiber or of cotton or other vegetable fiber and india rubber. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision and substitutes a duty of 30 per cent on belts and belting, for machinery, of cotton or other vegetable fiber or of cotton or other vegetable

fiber and india rubber; and a duty of 40 per cent on rope used as belting for textile machinery, of cotton. The House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 571, 572, and 573: The House bill imposed the following duties on gloves and mittens, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber: Made of fabric knit on a warp-knitting machine, 60 per cent ad valorem; made of fabric knit on other than a warp-knitting machine, 50 per cent ad valorem. Senate amendment 571 makes the rates applicable to such gloves and mittens whether finished or unfinished; and amendments 572 and 573 reduce the rates to 30 and 25 per cent respectively. The House recedes on amendment No. 571 and the Senate recedes on amendments Nos. 572 and 573.

Amendment No. 574: Under the House bill shirts of cotton, not knit or crocheted, were not specifically mentioned and were dutiable as cotton clothing not specially provided for at the rate of 37½ per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment specifically mentions such shirts and increases the duty to 45 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 575: This amendment increases from 55 to 75 per cent ad valorem the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on rag rugs, wholly or in chief value of cotton, of the type commonly known as "hit-and-miss"; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 576: This amendment reduces from 45 to 35 per cent ad valorem the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on chenille rugs, wholly or in chief value of cotton; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 40 per cent.

Amendments Nos. 577 and 840: Under paragraph 1555 of the House bill a duty of 2 cents per pound was imposed on cotton wiping rags. Senate amendment No. 840 strikes the House provision from the bill and amendment No. 577 imposes a duty of 3 cents per pound on rags, including wiping rags, wholly or in chief value of cotton, except rags chiefly used in paper making; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 578: This amendment makes a change in paragraph number; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 579: This amendment imposes an additional duty of 10 cents per pound on the cotton, having a staple of 1¼ inches or more in length, contained in articles enumerated or described in Schedule 9; and the House recedes with an amendment excepting the articles in paragraph 922 of the Senate bill from the additional duty.

SCHEDULE 10.—FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF

Amendment No. 580: This amendment increases from 1½ to 2 cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on hemp and hemp tow; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 581: This amendment increases from 3 to 3½ cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on hackled hemp; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 582: This amendment reduces from 11 to 9 cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on twist, twine, and cordage, composed of two or more jute yarns or rovings twisted

together, the size of the single yarn or roving of which is five-pound or finer; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 583: The House bill imposed on single yarns in the gray, of flax, hemp, or ramie, or a mixture of any of them, not finer than 60 lea, specific rates of duty per pound, with a minimum of 27½ and a maximum of 37½ per cent ad valorem; and on those finer than 60 lea an ad valorem rate of 25 per cent; and additional specific rates per pound on any of the foregoing when boiled, bleached, dyed, or otherwise treated. The Senate amendment eliminates these rates and imposes a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem on yarns not finer than 60 lea, and of 25 per cent ad valorem on those finer than 60 lea; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 584: The House bill imposed on threads, twines, and cords, composed of two or more yarns of flax, hemp, or ramie, or a mixture of any of them, twisted together, specific rates of duty per pound and additional specific rates per pound if boiled, bleached, dyed, or otherwise treated, with a proviso for a minimum ad valorem duty of 32½ per cent. The Senate amendment eliminates these rates on such articles and makes the rate 40 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 585 and 586: The House bill imposed on cordage, including cables, tarred or untarred, composed of three or more strands, each strand composed of two or more yarns, wholly or in chief value of manila (abaca), sisal, henequen, or other hard fiber, a duty of 2½ cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, on any of the foregoing smaller than three-fourths of 1 inch in diameter, 15 per cent ad valorem. Senate amendment No. 585 reduces the specific rate to 2 cents per pound; and amendment No. 586 strikes out the additional ad valorem rate. The House recedes on amendment No. 585, and the Senate recedes on amendment No. 586.

Amendment No. 587: The House bill provided that gill nettings, nets, webs, and seines, and other nets for fishing, wholly or in chief value of flax, hemp, or ramie, and not specially provided for, shall be subject to the highest duty per pound imposed upon any of the thread, twines, or cord of which the mesh is made, plus 10 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment strikes out the House provision as to rates and imposes a flat rate of 45 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 588, 589, 590, and 591: Under paragraph 1009 (a) of the House bill, woven fabrics, not including articles finished or unfinished, of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value (except such as are commonly used as paddings or interlinings in clothing), exceeding 30 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, weighing not less than 4 and not more than 12 ounces per square yard, and exceeding 12 inches but not exceeding 36 inches in width, were dutiable at a rate of 55 per cent ad valorem. Such woven fabrics commonly used for paddings or interlinings in clothing were provided for in paragraph 1009 (b) of the House bill, according to thread count and weight, at 55 per cent ad valorem, if made of flax or hemp, and at 50 per cent ad valorem if made of jute. Senate amendments Nos. 589 and 590 increase to 4½ ounces the weight basis and reduce to 24 inches the width basis for assessing duties on the articles contained in paragraph 1009 (a). Senate amendment No.

588 strikes out the exception in paragraph 1009 (a) in the case of such fabrics used as paddings or interlinings in clothing; and amendment No. 591 strikes paragraph 1009 (b) from the bill. The Senate recedes on all these amendments.

Amendment No. 592: This amendment makes a change in subparagraph letter; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 593: This amendment reduces from 55 to 45 per cent ad valorem the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on woven fabrics, in the piece or otherwise, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber, except cotton, filled, coated, or otherwise prepared for use as artists' canvas; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 594: The House bill imposed a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem on plain-woven fabrics, not including articles finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber, except cotton, weighing less than 4 ounces per square yard. The Senate amendment increases the maximum weight to 4½ ounces per square yard, in conformity with the action of the Senate in respect of amendment No. 589; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 595: The House bill imposed a duty of 50 per cent on handkerchiefs of vegetable fiber, except cotton, hemmed or hem-stitched, or unfinished having drawn threads. The Senate amendment subjects such articles to an additional duty of 1 cent each if made with hand rolled or hand-made hems; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 596: This amendment makes a clerical change; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 597: This amendment increases from 40 to 42 per cent ad valorem the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on inlaid linoleum; and the House recedes.

SCHEDULE 11—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF

Amendment No. 598: This amendment includes "Kerry" and "Haslock" among the "carpet" wools enumerated under paragraph 1101 (a); and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 599 and 600: The House bill imposed a duty of 24 cents per pound on scoured "carpet" wools and camel's hair. Senate amendment 599 increases the House rate to 27 cents, and amendment 600 provides that the duty shall apply only to the clean content of the scoured wool; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 601: This amendment reduces from 23 to 22 cents per pound of clean content, the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on "carpet" wools or hair of the camel, on the skin; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 602: The House bill imposed a duty of 26 cents per pound of clean content on "carpet" wools and hair of the camel, if sorted, or matchings. The Senate amendment reduces the duty to 25 cents per pound and makes it apply to such articles only if not scoured; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 603: This amendment strikes out the House provision which allows a tolerance of not more than 10 per cent of wools not finer than 44s in each bale or package of wools imported under paragraph 1101 as not finer than 40s; and the Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, and 609: The House bill provided for the remission or refund of duties paid on wools provided for in paragraph 1101 and hair of the camel, imported under bond, upon proof within four years from date of importation or withdrawal from bonded warehouse that the wools or hair have been manufactured into yarns to be used in the manufacture of certain permitted articles, viz: Rugs, carpets, or other floor covering, or knit or felt boots or heavy fulled lumbermen's socks; and also provides a penalty for their use in the manufacture of articles other than those specified. Amendment No. 604 changes the 4-year period to a 3-year period; and the House recedes. Amendment No. 605 provides that duties shall be remitted or refunded only in case the yarns have actually been used in the manufacture of the permitted articles; and the House recedes. Amendments Nos. 606 and 608 add press cloth and camel's hair belting to the list of permitted articles; and the House recedes. Amendments Nos. 607 and 609 exclude from the list of permitted articles knit or felt boots and heavy fulled lumbermen's socks; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 610: Under the House bill wools and hair in the grease were defined to include only those which were shorn from the animal without any cleansing, that is, in their natural condition. Under the Senate amendment wools and hair cleansed only by shaking, willowing, and burr-picking are permitted to be imported as wools and hair in the grease. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 611: The House provides that washed wool and hair shall be considered such as have been washed, with water only, on the animal's back or on the skin. The Senate amendment amplifies the House definition to include all wool and hair, not scoured, with a higher clean yield than 77 per cent; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 612: This amendment excludes from the definition of scoured wools and hair such wools as have been cleansed only by shaking, willowing, burr-picking, or carbonizing; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 613: This amendment provides that for purposes of the wool schedule skirtings shall not be considered as sorted wools or hair, or matchings; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 614: The House bill provided that, for the purposes of the wool schedule, sorted wool or hair or matchings should be wools and hair in which the identity of individual fleeces had been destroyed, and also provided that fleeces which had been classed but not skirted, or skirted but not classed, or both classed and skirted, but from which the backs had not been removed, should not be considered as sorted. Inasmuch as in the case of a fleece which has been classed but from which the back has not been removed the identity of the individual fleece could never be considered to have been destroyed, the Senate amendment strikes out any reference to classed fleeces as redundant; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 615: The following table shows the rates provided in the House bill, the Senate amendment, and the conference agree-

ment on wools, not provided for in paragraph 1101, and not finer than 44s:

	House bill	Senate amendment	Conference agreement
In the grease or washed.	24 cents per pound of clean content.	34 cents per pound of clean content.	29 cents per pound of clean content.
Scoured.....	24 cents per pound.....	37 cents per pound of clean content.	32 cents per pound of clean content.
On the skin.....	23 cents per pound of clean content.	32 cents per pound of clean content.	27 cents per pound of clean content.
Sorted or matchings.	26 cents per pound of clean content.	35 cents per pound of clean content.	30 cents per pound of clean content.

The House bill also provided that in the case of wools imported as not finer than 44s, a tolerance of not more than 10 per centum of wools not finer than 46s might be allowed in each bale or package. The Senate amendment strikes out all the House language, the effect of which is to transfer the wools included within the House provision to Senate bill paragraph 1102. The House recedes with an amendment changing the rates to the amounts shown in the above table, and with a clarifying amendment limiting the duties on sorted or matchings to those not scoured, but retaining the tolerance provision.

Amendment No. 616: This amendment makes a change in subparagraph number; and the Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 617, 618, 619, and 620: The following table shows the rates provided in the House bill, the Senate amendment, and the conference agreement, on wools, not provided for in paragraph 1101, and finer than 44s; and hair of the Angora goat, Cashmere goat, alpaca, and other like animals:

	House bill	Senate amendment	Conference agreement
In the grease or washed.	34 cents per pound of clean content.	34 cents per pound of clean content.	34 cents per pound of clean content.
Scoured.....	34 cents per pound.....	37 cents per pound of clean content.	37 cents per pound of clean content.
On the skin.....	33 cents per pound of clean content.	32 cents per pound of clean content.	32 cents per pound of clean content.
Sorted or matchings.	36 cents per pound of clean content.	35 cents per pound of clean content.	35 cents per pound of clean content.

The Senate amendment also includes a clarifying provision limiting the duties on sorted wools or hair or matchings to those not scoured. The House recedes on all these amendments.

Amendments Nos. 621, 622, and 623: These amendments are made necessary by the action of the Senate in striking out the tolerance provisions in amendments Nos. 603 and 615. The Senate recedes on all three amendments.

Amendments Nos. 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, and 631: The following table shows the rates on wool wastes provided in the House bill, the Senate amendments, and the conference agreement:

Article	House bill (rate per pound)	Senate amendment (rate per pound)	Conference agreement (rate per pound)
Top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, and ring waste:	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
(a) Not carbonized.....	34	37	37
(b) Carbonized.....	41	37	37
Garnetted waste:			
(a) Not carbonized.....	26	26	26
(b) Carbonized.....	33	26	26
Noils:			
(a) Not carbonized.....	21	23	23
(b) Carbonized.....	28	30	30
Thread or yarn waste:			
(a) Not carbonized.....	18	25	25
(b) Carbonized.....	25	25	25
Card or burr waste:			
(a) Not carbonized.....	18	16	16
(b) Carbonized.....	25	23	23
All other wool wastes not specially provided for:			
(a) Not carbonized.....	18	24	24
(b) Carbonized.....	25	24	24
Shoddy:			
(a) Not carbonized.....	18	24	24
(b) Carbonized.....	25	24	24
Wool extract.....	25	24	24
Mungo:			
(a) Not carbonized.....	10	10	10
(b) Carbonized.....	17	10	10
Wool rags:			
(a) Not carbonized.....	8	18	18
(b) Carbonized.....	15	18	18
Flocks:			
(a) Not carbonized.....	8	8	8
(b) Carbonized.....	15	8	8

The House recedes on all these amendments.

Amendment No. 632: This amendment provides that wool and hair of the kinds provided for in the wool schedule, if carbonized, shall be subject to duty at the rate of 37 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 633: The House bill provided that if wool and hair of the kinds provided for in the wool schedule were advanced beyond the washed and scoured condition, but not further advanced than roving, they should be dutiable at the rate of 37 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment applies this rate in the case such wool or hair is not advanced beyond roving, but is advanced beyond both the washed and scoured condition, or beyond the washed condition, when not scoured, or beyond the scoured condition, when not washed; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 634, 635, and 636: The following table shows the rates provided in the House bill, the Senate amendments, and the conference agreement on yarn, wholly or in chief value of wool:

Valued at—	House bill	Senate amendments	Conference agreement
Not more than 50 cents per pound.	27 cents per pound and 30 per cent.	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.
More than 50 cents per pound but not more than \$1 per pound.	40 cents per pound and 35 per cent.	do.	Do.
More than \$1 per pound but not more than \$1.50 per pound.	40 cents per pound and 40 per cent.	40 cents per pound and 45 per cent.	40 cents per pound and 45 per cent.
More than \$1.50 per pound.	40 cents per pound and 45 per cent.	40 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	40 cents per pound and 50 per cent.

The House recedes on all three amendments.

Amendments Nos. 637 and 638: The House bill imposed the following duties on woven fabrics weighing not more than 4 ounces per square yard, wholly or in chief value of wool, valued at not more than 80 cents per pound, 40 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 80 cents but not more than \$1.25 per pound, 50 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$1.25 but not more than \$2 per pound, 50 cents per pound and 55 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$2 per pound, 50 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That if the warp of any of the foregoing is wholly of cotton, or other vegetable fiber, the duty on the fabric, valued at not more than \$1 per pound, shall be 40 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$1 per pound, 40 cents per pound and 55 per cent ad valorem. Amendment No. 637 eliminates the lower bracket on such woven fabrics not having a cotton or vegetable fiber warp, thus subjecting all of such fabrics valued at not more than \$1.25 per pound to a duty of 50 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem. Amendment No. 638 subjects such woven fabrics having a warp of cotton or other vegetable fiber and valued at more than \$1.50 per pound to a duty of 40 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem. The House recedes on both amendments.

Amendments Nos. 639 and 640: The following table shows the rates provided in the House bill, the Senate amendments, and the conference agreement, on woven fabrics, weighing more than 4 ounces per square yard, wholly or in chief value of wool:

Valued at—	House bill	Senate amendments	Conference agreement
Not more than 60 cents per pound.	26 cents per pound and 40 per cent.	50 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	50 cents per pound and 50 per cent.
More than 60 cents per pound but not more than 80 cents per pound.	40 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	-----do-----	Do.
More than 80 cents per pound but not more than \$1.25 per pound.	50 cents per pound and 50 per cent.	-----do-----	Do.
More than \$1.25 per pound but not more than \$1.50 per pound.	-----do-----	50 cents per pound and 55 per cent.	50 cents per pound and 55 per cent.
More than \$1.50 per pound but not more than \$2 per pound.	50 cents per pound and 55 per cent.	-----do-----	Do.
More than \$2 per pound.	50 cents per pound and 60 per cent.	50 cents per pound and 60 per cent.	50 cents per pound and 60 per cent.

The House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 641: The House bill subjected woven felts and articles made thereof (including belts and belting, endless or otherwise), finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool, to the rates provided in paragraph 1109 (a) of the House bill, which rates varied from 26 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem to 50 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem, depending upon value. The Senate amendment adds to the provision jackets and other articles of machine clothing, woven as units, wholly or in chief value of wool. The rates on all the articles in the amendment have been changed by amendments Nos. 639 and 640; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 642 and 643: The House bill imposed the following duty on blankets and similar articles (including carriage and automobile robes and steamer rugs), made of blanketing, wholly or in chief value of wool, not exceeding three yards in length, valued at

not more than 50 cents per pound, 20 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 50 cents but not more than \$1 per pound, 30 cents per pound and 36 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$1 but not more than \$1.50 per pound, 33 cents per pound and 37½ per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$1.50 per pound, 40 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem. The House bill also provided that on such articles exceeding three yards in length the same duty should be paid as on woven fabrics of wool weighing more than 4 ounces per square yard. Senate amendment No. 642 makes certain that the duties specified in the paragraph will be applicable to such articles as units or in the piece, finished or unfinished, and amendment No. 643 eliminates the lower bracket and makes the duty of 30 cents and 36 per cent ad valorem applicable to all such articles valued at not more than \$1 per pound. The House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 644: The House bill imposed duties on felts, not woven, wholly or in chief value of wool, valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, 20 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 50 cents but not more than \$1.50 per pound, 30 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment eliminates the first bracket of the House bill, thus making the rate of 30 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem applicable to such felts valued at not more than \$1.50 per pound; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 645: This amendment makes certain that the rates of duty imposed upon hose, half hose, gloves, and mittens, wholly or in chief value of wool, shall apply to the unfinished as well as the finished article; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 646: The House bill imposed duties on clothing and articles of wearing apparel of every description, not knit or crocheted, manufactured wholly or in part, wholly or in chief value of wool, valued at not more than \$2 per pound, 26 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$2 but not more than \$4 per pound, 33 cents per pound and 45 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$4 per pound, 50 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment eliminates the first bracket of the House bill, thus making the rate of 33 cents per pound and 45 per cent ad valorem applicable to such clothing and articles of wearing apparel valued at not more than \$4 per pound; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 647: The House bill imposed a duty of 40 cents per pound and 75 per cent ad valorem on bodies, hoods, forms, and shapes, for hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles, manufactured wholly or in part of wool felt, and an additional duty of 25 cents per article if pulled, stamped, blocked, or trimmed, including finished hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles. The Senate amendment eliminates the additional duty, limits the application of the subparagraph to articles wholly or in chief value of wool felt, and reduces to 33 cents per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem the rates imposed by the House bill; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 648: The House bill imposed a duty of 50 cents per square foot but not less than 60 per cent ad valorem on Oriental, Axminster, Savonnerie, Aubusson, and other carpets, rugs, and mats, not made on a power-driven loom; carpets, rugs, and mats, of oriental

weave or weaves, made on a power-driven loom; chenille Axminster carpets, rugs, and mats, whether woven as separate carpets, rugs, or mats, or in rolls of any width; all the foregoing, plain or figured. The Senate amendment imposes a duty of 50 cents per square foot but not less than 45 per cent ad valorem on oriental, Axminster, Savonnerie, Aubusson, and other carpets, rugs, and mats, not made on a power-driven loom, plain or figured, whether woven as separate carpets, rugs, or mats, or in rolls of any width, and makes the rate 60 per cent ad valorem in the case of the other carpets and rugs covered in the paragraph; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 649: Under the House bill mixed fabrics containing more than 17 per cent of wool, but not in chief value thereof, are dutiable according to the component material of chief value. The Senate amendment makes these fabrics dutiable, in paragraph 1122, as follows: That proportion of the amount of the duty on the article, computed under this schedule, which the amount of wool bears to the entire weight, plus that proportion of the amount of the duty on the article, computed as if this paragraph had not been enacted, which the weight of the component materials other than wool bears to the entire weight. The House recedes with an amendment changing the word "article" to the word "fabric", in two places.

SCHEDULE 12.—SILK MANUFACTURES

Amendment No. 650: This amendment is necessary by reason of the action of the Senate in connection with amendment No. 692; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 651: This amendment reduces from 50 to 45 per cent ad valorem the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on spun silk or schappe silk yarn, or yarn of silk and rayon or other synthetic textile, and roving, bleached, dyed, colored, or plied; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 652: This amendment imposes a duty of 60 per cent ad valorem on woven fabrics in the piece, not exceeding 30 inches in width, whether woven with fast or split edges, wholly or in chief value of silk, including umbrella silk or Gloria cloth. These fabrics under the House bill were dutiable at 55 per cent ad valorem. The amendment also decreases from 65 to 60 per cent the rate on any of the foregoing if Jacquard-figured, and on Jacquard-figured woven fabrics in the piece, wholly or in chief value of silk, not specially provided for; and the House recedes with an amendment restoring the 65 per cent rate on the Jacquard-figured.

Amendment No. 653: This amendment reduces from 70 to 65 per cent ad valorem the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on silk velvets (other than ribbons), if the pile is wholly cut or wholly uncut; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 654: This amendment reduces from 75 to 70 per cent ad valorem the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on silk velvets (other than ribbons), if the pile is partly cut; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 655: This amendment reduces from 65 to 60 per cent ad valorem the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on silk clothing and articles of wearing apparel, not specially provided for; and the Senate recedes.

SCHEDULE 13.—MANUFACTURES OF RAYON OR OTHER SYNTHETIC TEXTILE

Amendment No. 656: This amendment is necessary by reason of the action of the Senate in connection with amendment No. 692; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 657: The House bill imposed the following duties on rayon yarn, if singles, weighing 150 deniers or more per length of 450 meters, 45 per cent ad valorem; weighing less than 150 deniers, 50 per cent ad valorem; and, in addition, any of the foregoing plied shall be subject to an additional duty of 5 per cent ad valorem, and provided that none of the foregoing shall be subject to a less rate of duty than 45 cents per pound. The Senate amendment rewrites the House provisions to include, at the same rate as single yarns, filaments of rayon or other synthetic textile, exceeding 30 inches in length, single, or grouped. The amendment reduces the minimum specific duty to 40 cents per pound, and subjects yarns to an additional cumulative duty of 50 cents per pound if having more than 20 turns twist per inch. The House recedes with an amendment reinstating the minimum specific duty of 45 cents per pound and reducing the additional cumulative duty on high-twist yarns to 45 cents per pound.

Amendment No. 658: This amendment is necessary by reason of the Senate action in connection with amendment No. 692; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 659 and 660: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on filaments of rayon or other synthetic textile, other than waste, whether known as cut fiber, staple fiber, or by any other name. Senate amendment No. 660 increases this rate to 25 per cent ad valorem, and amendment No. 659 limits the application of the provision to such filaments of rayon or other synthetic textile as do not exceed 30 inches in length; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendments Nos. 661 and 662: These amendments are necessary by reason of the action of the Senate in connection with amendment No. 692; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 663: The House bill imposed a duty of 10 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem on rayon sliver or tops. The Senate amendment includes roving in this provision and changes the wording to conform to the Senate action in connection with amendment No. 692; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 664: This amendment increases from 10 to 12½ cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on spun yarn of rayon; and changes the wording to conform to the action of the Senate in connection with amendment No. 692; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 665 and 666: These amendments are made necessary by reason of the action of the Senate in connection with amendment No. 692; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 667: Under the House bill yarn of rayon or other synthetic textile put up for handwork, and sewing thread of rayon or other synthetic textile, are dutiable at 55 per cent ad valorem but not less than 45 cents per pound. The Senate amendment leaves the

ad valorem rate unchanged, but reduces the minimum rate to 40 cents per pound; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 668: This amendment is necessary by reason of the action of the Senate in connection with amendment No. 692; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 669: Under the House bill rayon or other synthetic textile in bands or strips not exceeding one inch in width, suitable for the manufacture of textiles, is dutiable at 45 per cent ad valorem, but not less than 45 cents per pound. The Senate amendment leaves the ad valorem rate unchanged, but reduces the minimum rate to 40 cents per pound; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 670: This amendment is necessary by reason of the action of the Senate in connection with amendment No. 692; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 671: Under the House bill woven fabrics in the piece, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, not specially provided for, are dutiable at 45 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem and 10 per cent ad valorem additional if Jacquard-figured. The Senate amendment reduces the specific duty from 45 to 40 cents per pound, but leaves the ad valorem duty unchanged; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 672: This amendment is necessary by reason of the action of the Senate in connection with amendment No. 692; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 673: Under the House bill, pile fabrics (including pile ribbons), wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, and all articles made or cut from such pile fabrics, are dutiable at 45 cents per pound, and, in addition, if the pile is wholly cut or wholly uncut, 60 per cent ad valorem, and, if the pile is partly cut, 65 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment reduces the specific rate on both classes of pile fabrics to 40 cents per pound, but leaves the ad valorem rate unchanged; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 674: This amendment is necessary by reason of the action of the Senate in connection with amendment No. 692; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 675: Under the House bill fabrics with fast edges, not exceeding 12 inches in width, and articles made therefrom; tubings, garters, suspenders, braces, cords, tassels, and cords and tassels, of rayon or other synthetic textile, or of rayon or other synthetic textile and India rubber, not specially provided for, are dutiable at 45 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem and 10 per cent ad valorem additional if Jacquard-figured. The Senate amendment reduces the specific rate to 40 cents per pound, but leaves the ad valorem rate unchanged; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 676: This amendment is necessary by reason of the action of the Senate in connection with amendment No. 692; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 677: Under the House bill knit fabric, in the piece, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, is dutiable at 45 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment reduces the specific rate to 40 cents per pound, but leaves the ad valorem rate unchanged; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 678: This amendment is necessary by reason of the action of the Senate in connection with amendment No. 692; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 679: Under the House bill gloves, mittens, hose, half-hose, underwear, outerwear, and articles of all kinds, knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, are dutiable at 45 cents per pound and 65 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment reduces the specific rate to 40 cents per pound, but leaves the ad valorem rate unchanged; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 680: This amendment is necessary by reason of the action of the Senate in connection with amendment No. 692; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 681 and 682: Under the House bill handkerchiefs and woven mufflers, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, finished or unfinished, not hemmed, are dutiable at 45 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem; if hemmed or hemstitched, 45 cents per pound and 65 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendments reduce the specific rates to 40 cents per pound, but leave the ad valorem rates unchanged; and the Senate recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 683: This amendment is necessary by reason of the action of the Senate in connection with amendment No. 692; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 684 and 685: Under the House bill clothing and wearing apparel of rayon or other synthetic textile, not specially provided for, are dutiable at 45 cents per pound and 70 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendments reduce these rates to 40 cents per pound and 65 per cent ad valorem. The Senate recedes on amendment No. 684 (the specific rate) and the House recedes on amendment No. 685.

Amendments Nos. 686, 687, 688, and 689: These amendments are necessary by reason of the action of the Senate in connection with amendment No. 692; and the House recedes on all these amendments.

Amendments Nos. 690 and 691: Under the House bill manufactures of filaments, fibers, yarns, or threads, and textile products made of bands or strips (not exceeding 1 inch in width), of rayon or other synthetic textile, not specially provided for, are dutiable at 45 cents per pound and 70 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendments reduce these rates to 40 cents per pound and 65 per cent ad valorem. The Senate recedes on amendment No. 690 (the specific rate) and the House recedes on amendment No. 691.

Amendment No. 692: The House bill provided that the term "rayon" whenever used in this act means the product made by any artificial process from cellulose, a cellulose hydrate, a compound of cellulose, or a mixture containing any of the foregoing, which product is solidified into filaments, fibers, bands, strips, or sheets, whether such products are known as rayon, staple fiber, visca, or cellophane, or as artificial, imitation, or synthetic silk, wool, horsehair, or straw, or by any other name whatsoever. The Senate amendment does not change this definition, but applies it also to the term "other synthetic textile," which term the Senate, by numerous other amendments, uses in conjunction with the word "rayon" wherever it appears in the House bill. This amendment makes no change in the legal effect of the House bill; and the House recedes.

SCHEDULE 14.—PAPERS AND BOOKS

Amendment No. 693: This amendment eliminates the House provision for a countervailing duty on uncoated printing paper provided for in paragraph 1401; and the Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 694 and 717: Paragraph 1402 relates to paper board, wallboard, pulpboard, cardboard, and leatherboard, not processed; and paragraph 1413, to the same products, processed. The Senate amendments more clearly define the processing terms used in the House bill and make them uniform in both paragraphs, without change in rates; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendments Nos. 695 and 696: These amendments increase from 25 to 30 per cent ad valorem the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on manufactures of pulp, not specially provided for; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 697: The House bill imposed compound rates of duty on papers commonly or commercially known as tissue paper, and on certain other papers enumerated in paragraph 1404, according to weight per ream. The Senate amendment makes certain that the duties imposed shall apply to such articles whether white or printed; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 698: Under the House bill india and bible paper weighing 10 pounds or more and less than 18 pounds to the ream is dutiable at 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment makes such paper weighing between 18 and 20½ pounds per ream also subject to this rate; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 699: In the House bill paper wadding, and pulp wadding, and manufactures of such wadding are not specifically mentioned but are classified as crêpe paper at the rate of 6 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment specifically enumerates such articles without change in rate; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 700: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem upon plain basic paper ordinarily used in the manufacture of paper commonly or commercially known either as blue print or brown print, and plain basic paper ordinarily used for similar purposes; and a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on sensitized paper commonly or commercially known either as blue print or brown print, and similar sensitized paper; and a duty of 5 per cent ad valorem on unsensitized basic paper, and baryta coated paper, to be sensitized for use in photography; and a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on sensitized paper, to be used in photography. The Senate amendment strikes out these duties and substitutes a duty of 3 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem on plain basic paper for albumenizing, sensitizing, baryta coating, or for photographic processes by using solar or artificial light; and a duty of 3 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem on albumenized or sensitized paper or paper otherwise surface coated for photographic purposes. The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 701: The House bill imposed the following duties on transparencies, printed lithographically or otherwise, in not more than five printings (bronze printing to be counted as two printings), 40 per cent ad valorem; in more than five printings (bronze printing to be counted as two printings), 50 per cent ad valorem, with a

proviso that all invoices shall state the number of separate printings actually employed in the production of the transparency. The Senate amendment eliminates the House classification and proviso and imposes a duty of 25 cents per pound on transparencies; and the Senate recedes.

✓ Amendments Nos. 702 and 703: Under the House bill ceramic decalcomanias, weighing not over 100 pounds per thousand sheets, are dutiable at \$1.40 per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; weighing over 100 pounds per thousand sheets, 35 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendments reduce the specific rates, respectively, to \$1.25 and 30 cents per pound, without change in the ad valorem rates; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendments Nos. 704, 705, and 706: The House bill fixed eight one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness as the dividing line for the assessment of duties on all articles not specially provided for in paragraph 1406. The Senate amendments make this dividing line twelve one-thousandths of 1 inch; and the House recedes on all these amendments.

10 Amendments Nos. 707, 708, and 709: The House bill imposed the following additional duties on all articles other than those hereinbefore provided for in paragraph 1406: If exceeding eight and not exceeding twenty one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness, if either die-cut or embossed, 1 cent per pound; if both die-cut and embossed, 2 cents per pound; exceeding twenty one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness, 10 cents per pound. The dividing line was changed from eight to twelve one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness by amendment No. 706, explained above, and amendments Nos. 707, 708, and 709 reduce the rates respectively to one-half of 1 cent, 1 cent, and 7½ cents per pound. The House recedes on amendments 707, 708, and 709 with amendments making the rates, respectively, three-fourths of 1 cent, 1½ cents, and 8½ cents per pound.

Amendments Nos. 710 and 711: The House bill imposed a duty on paper envelopes, not specially provided for. Senate amendment 710 provides that these duties shall apply whether the envelopes are filled or unfilled, and whether the contents are dutiable or free; and amendment 711 further provides that when the contents of such envelopes are subject to an ad valorem rate of duty or a duty based in whole or in part upon the value thereof, the envelopes shall be dutiable at the rate applicable to their contents, but not less than the rates provided for the envelopes; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 712: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on paper commonly or commercially known as wall paper, composed in chief value of paper, printed, lithographed, dyed, or colored, but not wholly or partially covered with linseed oil cement, or flock. The Senate amendment strikes out the House text and imposes a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on hanging paper, not printed, lithographed, dyed, or colored; and of 1½ cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem on such paper if printed, lithographed, dyed, or colored; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 713: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on filtering paper. The Senate amendment changes this rate to 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 714: This amendment reduces from 30 to 20 per cent ad valorem the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on uncoated and undecorated cover paper; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 715: This amendment provides that exported books of domestic manufacture, when returned to the United States after having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means, shall, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, be dutiable only on the cost of materials added and labor performed in a foreign country; and the House recedes.

Amendment No 716: Under the House bill greeting cards, valentines, and other social and gift cards are dutiable at 35 per cent ad valorem; in the form of folders and booklets, 45 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment rewrites the House language, and provides that any of these items, with text, shall be dutiable at 45 per cent ad valorem; without text, 30 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 717: See amendment No. 694. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 718: Under the House bill ribbon fly-catchers are not specifically mentioned, but are classified as a manufacture of paper not specially provided for, at 35 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment specifically names the article and imposes a duty thereon of 45 per cent ad valorem; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 719: In the House bill, paper tubes, used for holding yarns or thread, are not specifically mentioned, but are classified in this paragraph as a manufacture of paper, not specially provided for, at 35 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment specifically enumerates the articles and imposes thereon a duty of 2 cents per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem, if parallel; and of 5 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem, if tapered; and the House recedes with an amendment making the specific rates 1 cent and 3 cents per pound, respectively, and making no change in the ad valorem rates.

SCHEDULE 15—SUNDRIES

The following amendments make clerical changes, and the House recedes: Nos. 720, 735, 739, and 807.

The following amendments make changes in paragraph, subparagraph, and clause numbers, letters, and references thereto, and the House recedes: Nos. 728, 766, 818, 843, and 844.

The following amendments make changes in paragraph numbers; and the Senate recedes: 789 and 792.

Amendment No. 721: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on molded, pressed, or formed articles in part of asbestos containing any binding agent, coating, or filler, other than hydraulic cement. The Senate amendment reduces the rate of duty to 25 per cent ad valorem, and excludes from the provisions of this subparagraph the foregoing articles containing synthetic resin as a binding agent, coating, or filler; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 722: Under the House bill, golf tees are not specifically mentioned, but are included within the general terms of paragraph 1502 at 30 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment specifically names this item, without change in rate of duty; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 723: The House bill imposed a duty of 60 per cent ad valorem on fabrics and articles not ornamented with beads, spangles, or bugles, nor embroidered, tamboured, appliquéd, or scalloped, composed wholly or in chief value of beads or spangles, (other than imitation pearl beads, beads in imitation of precious or semiprecious stones, and beads in chief value of synthetic phenolic resin). The Senate amendment strikes out the word "phenolic" as applied to resin, making the exception applicable to beads composed of any synthetic resin; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 724: The House bill imposed a duty of 2 cents per inch and 20 per cent ad valorem on imitation solid pearl beads valued at not more than 5 cents per inch. The Senate amendment makes such beads dutiable at 60 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rates as follows: Valued at not more than one-fourth of 1 cent per inch, 60 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than one-fourth of 1 cent and not more than 1 cent per inch, one-half of 1 cent per inch and 60 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 1 cent per inch but not more than 5 cents per inch, 1 cent per inch and 40 per cent ad valorem.

Amendment No. 725: The House bill imposed a duty of 4 cents per inch and 40 per cent ad valorem on iridescent imitation solid pearl beads, valued at not more than 10 cents per inch. The Senate amendment makes the rate of duty 90 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 726: The House bill imposed a duty of 75 per cent ad valorem on beads composed in chief value of synthetic phenolic resin. The Senate amendment strikes out the word "phenolic"; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 727: This amendment strikes out the duty imposed by the House bill of 20 per cent on hat braids, wholly of ramie, and the duty of 40 per cent on manufactures of hat braids wholly of ramie. Amendment No. 729 transfers hat braids wholly of ramie, suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, or hoods to paragraph 1504 of the Senate bill at the rate of 15 per cent if not bleached, dyed, colored, or stained, and 25 per cent if bleached, dyed, colored, or stained. Amendment No. 731 transfers hats made of hat braid wholly of ramie to the rates provided for straw hats in subparagraph (b) of paragraph 1504 of the Senate bill. The House recedes on amendment No. 727.

Amendment No. 729: This amendment, besides its effect already referred to in connection with amendment No. 727, imposes upon braids and plaits, wholly or in chief value of ramie, suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, or hoods, a duty of 15 per cent if not bleached, dyed, colored, or stained, and 25 per cent if bleached, dyed, colored, or stained. The House recedes with a clarifying amendment.

Amendment No. 730: This amendment imposes upon hat braids, etc., wholly or in chief value of straw, hemp, etc. (including ramie), containing a substantial part of rayon or other synthetic textile but not in chief value thereof, a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 731, 732, and 733: The House bill imposed a duty of \$4 per dozen and 50 per cent ad valorem on hats, bonnets, and hoods of straw, chip, paper, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan,

real horsehair, cuba bark, or manila hemp, if blocked or trimmed, whether or not bleached, dyed, colored, or stained, and \$4 per dozen and 60 per cent ad valorem if sewed. Senate amendment No. 731 adds ramie to the list of materials, and amendment No. 732 strikes out the specific duty on the blocked or trimmed, and makes the rate 78 per cent ad valorem. Amendment No. 733 strikes out the specific duty on the sewed, and makes the rate 88 per cent ad valorem. The House recedes on amendment No. 731 and recedes on amendment No. 732 with an amendment making the rate \$3.50 per dozen and 50 per cent ad valorem, and the Senate recedes on amendment No. 733.

Amendment No. 734: This amendment specifically provides for hats, bonnets, and hoods wholly or in chief value of braids not provided for in paragraph 1504, if such braid is composed of a substantial part of rayon or other synthetic textile, but not wholly or in chief value thereof, and makes the rate of duty thereon 90 per cent ad valorem. Under the House bill such hats, bonnets, and hoods are dutiable under paragraph 1529 at 90 per cent. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 736: The House bill imposed a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem on tooth and toilet brushes other than those specially provided for. The Senate amendment makes these brushes dutiable at 1 cent each and 50 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 737 and 738: These amendments reduce from 50 to 40 per cent ad valorem the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on hair pencils in quills or otherwise; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 740: Under the House bill stoppers composed wholly or in chief value of cork, over three-fourths of an inch in diameter measured at the larger end, are dutiable at 25 cents per pound, and at 31 cents per pound if three-fourths of 1 inch or less in diameter measured at the larger end. The Senate amendment rewrites the House text, making a distinction between stoppers made of natural and those of artificial cork. If composed of natural cork, the rates are the same as in the House bill; if of artificial, composition, or compressed cork, the rates are reduced, respectively, to 10 and 12½ cents per pound; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 741: This amendment reduces from \$2 to \$1.50 per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on perforated cork penholder grips; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 742: This amendment reduces from 12½ to 10 cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on disks, wafers, and washers, three-sixteenths of 1 inch or less in thickness, made from artificial, composition, or compressed cork; and the Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 743 and 744: These are clarifying amendments; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 745: This amendment reduces from 2¾ cents to 1½ cents per board foot the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on cork insulation wholly or in chief value of cork, cork waste, or granulated or ground cork, in blocks, slabs, boards, or planks; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 2½ cents per board foot.

Amendment No. 746: This amendment reduces from 5 to 4 cents per pound the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on cork pipe coverings, cork fitting covers, and cork lags, wholly or partly manufactured, coated or uncoated; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 747: The House bill imposed the following duties: Dolls and doll clothing, composed in any part, however small, of any of the laces, fabrics, embroideries, or other materials or articles provided for in paragraph 1529 (a), 90 per cent ad valorem; dolls and toys, composed wholly or in chief value of any product provided for in paragraph 31, having any movable member or part, 1 cent each and 60 per cent ad valorem; not having any movable member or part, 1 cent each and 50 per cent ad valorem; parts of dolls or toys, composed wholly or in chief value of any product provided for in paragraph 31, 1 cent each and 50 per cent ad valorem; and on all other dolls, parts of dolls (including clothing), doll heads, and toy marbles, of whatever material composed, 70 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment strikes out the House text and makes dolls, parts of dolls, doll heads, toy marbles, toy games, toy containers, toy favors, and toy souvenirs, of whatever material composed, dutiable at 70 per cent ad valorem, and under a provision of amendment No. 748, doll clothing is excluded from the paragraph for separate assessment. The House recedes with an amendment reinstating the House text and rates and including toy games, toy containers, toy favors, and toy souvenirs at the 70 per cent rate.

Amendment No. 748: This amendment defines the term "toy" as an article chiefly used for the amusement of children, whether or not also suitable for physical exercise or for mental development, and further provides that doll clothing shall not be classified under this paragraph but shall be assessed separately. The House recedes with an amendment striking out the reference to doll clothing, in conformity with the action of the conferees on amendment No. 747.

Amendment No. 749: The House bill provided that none of the articles enumerated in the toy paragraph (par. 1513) should be subject to a less amount of duty than would be payable without regard to the paragraph, except that any article named therein composed wholly or in chief value of china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthenware, or stoneware should be classified under the paragraph. The Senate amendment strikes out this proviso; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 750: This amendment imposes a duty of 1 cent per pound on garnet in grains, ground, pulverized, refined, or manufactured, which under the House bill was on the free list if in grains not ground, the other forms being dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 751: This amendment imposes a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on manufactures of which garnet is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 752: This amendment imposes a duty of 60 per cent ad valorem on any of the articles provided for in paragraph 1514 (relating to abrasives, etc.), if containing more than specified percentages of certain alloying materials; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 753: This amendment increases from 8 cents per pound to 25 cents per pound the duty imposed by the House bill on firecrackers more than five-sixteenths of 1 inch outside diameter, or more than 1½ inches in length; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 754: This amendment increases from 2 cents to 2½ cents per thousand the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on friction or lucifer matches imported otherwise than in boxes containing not more than 100 matches each; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 755: Under the House bill, match splints and skillets for match boxes were not specially mentioned but were dutiable at 33½ per cent ad valorem as manufactures of wood, not specially provided for. The Senate amendment specifically enumerates these items, and makes the splints dutiable at 1 cent per thousand and the skillets at 12 cents per thousand; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 756: This amendment reduces from 40 to 30 per cent ad valorem the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on percussion caps, cartridges, and cartridge shells empty; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 757: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on feathers and downs, on the skin or otherwise, crude or not dressed, colored, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, not specially provided for, and of 60 per cent ad valorem on feathers and downs dressed, colored, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, including quilts of down and other manufactures of down. The Senate amendment makes the duty 11 cents per pound on crude feathers and downs compressed to a density of not less than 10 pounds per cubic foot, and makes the rate 95 cents per pound on feathers and downs dressed, colored, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, whether compressed or not, and retains the House rate on quilts and other manufactures of down; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 758: This amendment is necessary by reason of the action of the Senate in connection with amendment No. 692; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 759 and 760: The House bill imposed the following duties: Natural grasses, grains, leaves, plants, shrubs, herbs, and trees, and parts thereof, not specially provided for, when bleached, 50 per cent ad valorem; when colored, dyed, painted, or chemically treated, 75 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendments reduce these rates, respectively, to 25 and 50 per cent ad valorem; and the Senate recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 761: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on plates, mats, and crosses of dressed dog, goat, or kid skins. The Senate amendment reduces this duty to 10 per cent and makes a clarifying amendment. The House recedes with an amendment restoring the rate of duty in the House bill and making a clarifying amendment.

Amendments Nos. 762 and 763: These are clarifying amendments; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 764: Under the House bill articles of wearing apparel wholly or partly manufactured, wholly or in chief value of dog, goat, or kid skins, not specially provided for, were dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem under subparagraph (e) of paragraph 1519. The Senate amendment makes these articles dutiable at 15 per cent. The House recedes with an amendment making the rate 35 per cent.

Amendment No. 765: The House bill imposed a compound duty of 36 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on press cloth of camel's hair. The Senate amendment strikes out the specific rate but retains the ad valorem; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 40 per cent ad valorem but not less than 25 cents per pound.

Amendments Nos. 767, 768, 769, and 770: Senate amendment No. 767 reduces from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per dozen the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on hats, caps, bonnets, and hoods, for men's, women's, boys', or children's wear, trimmed or untrimmed, including bodies, hoods, plateaux, forms, or shapes, for hats or bonnets, composed wholly or in chief value of fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals, valued at not more than \$6 per dozen; amendment No. 768 reduces the rate on those valued at more than \$6 and not more than \$9 per dozen from \$3 to \$2.50 per dozen; amendment No. 769 reduces the rate on those valued at more than \$24 and not more than \$30 per dozen from \$12 to \$10 per dozen; and amendment No. 770 reduces the rate on those valued at more than \$30 and not more than \$48 per dozen from \$13 to \$11 per dozen. The House recedes on amendments Nos. 767 and 768, and the Senate recedes on amendments Nos. 769 and 770.

Amendment No. 771: Under the House bill silk or opera hats in chief value of silk are not specifically mentioned, but are dutiable under paragraph 1210 as silk wearing apparel not specially provided for, at 65 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment specifically names these hats, and imposes thereon a duty of \$2 each and 75 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes with an amendment making the duty applicable only to men's hats.

Amendment No. 772: The House bill imposed a duty of 80 per cent ad valorem on jewelry wholly or in chief value of gold or platinum, and imposed a higher rate on jewelry composed of any other material and valued above 20 cents per dozen pieces. The Senate amendment makes dutiable under the 80 per cent rate instead of the higher rate, jewelry of which the metal part is wholly or in chief value of gold or platinum even though the gold or platinum is not the component material of chief value of the whole article. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 773: The House bill imposed on jewelry (other than that described in connection with the last amendment) a duty of 1 cent each and, in addition, three-fifths of 1 cent per dozen for each 1 cent the value exceeds 20 cents per dozen, and in addition thereto 50 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment changes the rate to 80 per cent ad valorem; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 774: The House bill provided that none of the jewelry described in subparagraph (a) of paragraph 1527 should be subject to a less amount of duty than would be payable if the article was not dutiable under paragraph 1527. The Senate amendment strikes out this proviso, the effect of which is to make all the articles in subparagraph (a) dutiable at the various rates provided therein even though subject to a higher rate under some other paragraph. The Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 775 and 776: The House bill imposed a duty of 80 per cent on articles valued above 20 cents per dozen pieces, designed to be worn on apparel or to be carried on or about or attached to the person, such as and including buckles, card cases, cigarette cases, cuff buttons, match boxes, etc., if wholly or in chief value of gold or platinum, and imposed a higher rate on such articles wholly or in chief value of any other metal. The Senate amendments make dutiable under the 80 per cent rate instead of the higher rate, such articles of which the metal part is wholly or in chief value of gold or

platinum, even though the gold or platinum is not the component material of chief value of the whole article. The House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 777: The House bill imposed a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, and not advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, whether in their natural form or broken, not set, and on diamond dust. Senate amendment No. 777 strikes out the House language, and amendment No. 919 transfers these items to the free list; and the House recedes on amendment No. 777.

Amendment No. 778: This amendment reduces from 20 to 10 per cent ad valorem the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on pearls and parts thereof, drilled or undrilled, but not set or strung (except temporarily); and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 779: This amendment reduces from 20 to 10 per cent ad valorem the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on diamonds, coral, rubies, cameos, and other precious stones and semiprecious stones, cut but not set, and suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 780: The House bill imposed on imitation half pearls not coated with fish-scale solution a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment strikes out the words "not coated with fish-scale solution" so that all imitation half pearls, whether or not coated with fish-scale solution, will be subject to the 20 per cent duty; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 781 and 782: The House bill provided that imitation solid pearls, unpierced, pierced or partially pierced, loose, or mounted, of whatever shape, color, or design, shall bear the same rate of duty as is applicable to imitation solid pearl beads. Senate amendment No. 781 includes within this provision iridescent imitation solid pearls, and amendment No. 782 makes a change in language for purposes of clarification; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 783: Under the House bill lace window curtains (other than those provided for in par. 920) were included within the lace and embroidery paragraph of the bill at 90 per cent ad valorem without specific enumeration. The Senate amendment specifically names these articles in the paragraph; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 784: The House bill excepted from the 90 per cent duty in paragraph 1529 (a) boots, shoes, or other footwear (including athletic or sporting boots and shoes), made wholly or in chief value of leather, not specially provided for, and such footwear the uppers of which are composed wholly or in chief value of wool, cotton, ramie, animal hair, fiber, rayon, silk, or substitutes, even though such articles are ornamented or embroidered, and also excepts the articles provided for in paragraphs 1702 and 1721 of the House bill. The Senate amendment makes the exception apply to all articles on the free list and to such footwear the uppers of which are composed wholly or in chief value of wool, cotton, ramie, animal hair, fiber, or silk, or substitutes. The House recedes with an amendment making the exception apply as in the House bill as well as to all articles on the free list.

Amendment No. 785: The House bill excepted from the 90 per cent duty imposed on lace articles and embroideries in paragraph 1529(a), the handkerchiefs and body-supporting garments and wearing apparel to which such garments are attached, in part of lace, or embroidered, enumerated in subparagraphs (b) and (c) respectively, of the House bill. The Senate amendment removes the exception in the case of body-supporting garments; and the House recedes with an amendment making a necessary change in subparagraph reference.

Amendment No. 786: This amendment is necessary by reason of the action of the Senate in connection with amendment No. 692; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 787: This amendment removes from the 90 per cent ad valorem rate imposed in paragraph 1529 (a) on embroidered hose and half hose, such hose and half hose in chief value of cotton or wool if the embroidery is commonly known as clocking and does not exceed 1 inch in width or 6 inches in length, exclusive of the fork, and subjects them to the lower rates of duty provided in the cotton and wool schedules. The House recedes on this amendment with an amendment subjecting such hose and half hose to a duty of 75 per cent ad valorem.

Amendment No. 788: This amendment imposes on laces, 3 inches or less in width, and on laces suitable for conversion into laces 3 inches or less in width, an additional duty of one-half of 1 cent per yard for each one-half inch, or fraction thereof, in width; and imposes on nets and netting certain additional specific duties per square yard, according to the number of holes per square inch. The Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 790 and 791: The House bill imposed a duty of 4 cents each and 40 per cent ad valorem on handkerchiefs wholly or in part of lace or embroidered, etc. Amendment No. 790 makes the rate on handkerchiefs of lace 90 per cent ad valorem. Amendment No. 791 makes the rate on embroidered handkerchiefs 90 per cent and imposes an additional duty of 1 cent each if such handkerchiefs are made with hand rolled or hand made hems. The Senate recedes on amendment No. 790. The House recedes on amendment No. 791 with an amendment imposing the following duties on both lace and embroidered handkerchiefs: If valued at not more than 70 cents per dozen, 3 cents each and 40 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 70 cents per dozen, 4 cents each and 40 per cent ad valorem; plus an additional duty of 1 cent each on such handkerchiefs valued at not more than 70 cents per dozen if made with hand rolled or hand made hems.

Amendment No. 793: The House bill imposed duties of 60 and 75 per cent ad valorem on body-supporting garments and on wearing apparel or articles to which a body-supporting garment is attached. The Senate amendment provides that when such wearing apparel or article is so attached, it shall not be subject to a less rate of duty than if it were imported separately; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 794: The House bill imposed a duty of 60 per cent ad valorem on elastic fabrics of whatever material composed, knit, woven, or braided, in part of india rubber, more than 12 inches in width. The Senate amendment removed the limitation as to width; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 795, 949, 967, and 968: The House bill imposed on hides and skins of cattle of the bovine species a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, and duties of 12½, 15, and 20 per cent on various leathers made from such hides or skins. Leather made from the skins of other animals was made dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem, but if to be used in the manufacture of shoes, or if cut into shoe forms the duty was 10 per cent. The House bill also imposed a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on fancy leather of all kinds. Boots and shoes of leather were made dutiable at 20 per cent and boots or shoes with vegetable or animal fiber uppers were made dutiable at 35 per cent. Harness, saddles, and saddlery, and parts thereof (except metal parts), were made dutiable at rates of 15 per cent and 35 per cent. The Senate amendments transfer hides and skins of cattle of the bovine species and boots and shoes of leather to the free list. The Senate amendments also make chamois skins, pianoforte, pianoforte-action, player-piano-action leather, and enameled upholstery leather, and bag, strap, case, football, and glove leather, and seal, sheep, goat, and calf leather, other than shoe leather, dutiable at 20 per cent. All other leather is placed on the free list. Boots and shoes of animal or vegetable fiber uppers are made dutiable at 35 per cent. Harness valued at more than \$70 per set and single harness and saddles valued at more than \$40, and parts (except metal parts) for any of the foregoing are made dutiable at 35 per cent. The House recedes on amendment No. 795 with an amendment restoring the provisions of the House bill, making certain clarifying changes, and reducing from 25 per cent to 10 per cent the duty on vegetable-tanned rough leather made from goat or sheep skin (including those commercially known as India-tanned goat or sheep skins). The Senate recedes on amendments Nos. 949, 967, and 968.

Amendment No. 796: The House bill imposed a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem on bags, baskets, belts, satchels, cardcases, pocket-books, jewel boxes, portfolios, and other boxes and cases, not jewelry, wholly or in chief value of leather or parchment and manufactures of leather, rawhide, or parchment, or of which leather, rawhide, or parchment is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for, and a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem on any of the foregoing permanently fitted and furnished with traveling, bottle, drinking, dining or luncheon, sewing, manicure, or similar sets. The Senate amendment reduces these rates, respectively, to 30 per cent ad valorem and 45 per cent ad valorem, and restores moccasins to this paragraph at 30 per cent ad valorem, which were dutiable under paragraph 1530 (e) of the House bill at 20 per cent ad valorem; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 797: The House bill imposed the following duties on gloves wholly or in chief value of leather, which duties are based upon extreme length of the gloves (including the unfolded length of cuffs or other appendages): Men's gloves not over 12 inches in length, \$6.50 per dozen pairs; women's and children's gloves not over 12 inches in length, \$5.50 per dozen pairs; an additional duty of 50 cents per dozen pairs on such gloves for each inch or fraction thereof in excess of 12; and cumulative duties of \$1 per dozen pairs when machine seamed but not overseamed; \$5 per dozen pairs when seamed by hand; \$3.50 per dozen pairs when lined with fabrics; \$4 per dozen pairs when trimmed with fur; and \$5 per dozen pairs when lined with

leather or fur. The House bill also imposed a minimum duty of 50 per cent ad valorem and provided that glove trunks should be subject to 75 per cent of the duty provided for the gloves in the fabrication of which they are suitable. Gloves of horsehides or cowhides (except calfskins) are dutiable under the House bill at 25 per cent. The Senate amendment makes gloves of leather dutiable at the following rates: Men's gloves, \$6 per dozen pairs; women's and children's gloves of sheep or lamb leather, not over 14 inches in length, \$4 per dozen pairs, and if in excess of 14 inches in length, 25 cents per dozen pairs additional for each inch; women's and children's gloves (not of sheep or lamb leather) not over 14 inches in length, \$5 per dozen pairs and 25 cents per dozen pairs for each inch in excess of 14. Under the Senate amendment the extreme length does not include the unfolded length of cuffs or other appendages. The Senate amendment also imposes cumulative duties of \$2 per dozen pairs if lined with fabric and \$4 per dozen pairs if lined with leather or fur. Gloves of horsehides or cattle hides (except calfskins) under the Senate amendment are dutiable at \$1.50 per dozen pairs. Glove trunks are subject to 75 per cent of the duty provided for the gloves in the fabrication of which they are suitable. The House recedes with an amendment restoring the provisions of the House bill, but making the base rate on men's gloves \$6 per dozen pairs.

Amendment No. 798: The House bill imposed a duty of 65 per cent ad valorem on artificial flies, snelled hooks, leaders or casts, finished or unfinished, and of 55 per cent ad valorem on fishhooks, fishing rods and reels, artificial baits, and all other fishing tackle and parts thereof; fly books, fly boxes, fishing baskets or creels, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, except fishing lines, fishing nets, and seines. The Senate amendment rewrites the House text, subjecting all such articles to a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem. The House recedes with an amendment restoring the House classification, but imposing a duty of 55 per cent ad valorem on artificial flies, snelled hooks, leaders or casts, finished or unfinished, and on fishing rods and reels, and parts thereof; and of 45 per cent ad valorem on all the other articles enumerated in the paragraph.

Amendment No. 799: The House bill imposed a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem on all candles. The Senate amendment eliminates this specific provision, the effect of which is to make wax candles dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem as manufactures of wax, not specially provided for, while other candles would be dutiable as a non-enumerated manufactured article at the same rate under paragraph 1558 of the Senate bill; and the House recedes with an amendment restoring the House language but changing the rate to 27½ per cent ad valorem.

Amendment No. 800: The House bill imposed a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem on manufactures of chip roping. The Senate amendment eliminates this specific provision, the effect of which is to make this item dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem as a manufacture of chip not specially provided for; and the House recedes with an amendment restoring the House language but making the rate 25 per cent ad valorem.

Amendment No. 801: Under the House bill floor coverings of sponge rubber were not specifically mentioned, but were dutiable at 40 per cent ad valorem in paragraph 1021 as floor coverings not

specifically provided for. The Senate amendment specifically names these articles, and imposes a duty thereon of 25 per cent ad valorem; and the Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 802, 803, and 804: The House bill imposed a duty on laminated products of which any synthetic resin or resin-like substance provided for in paragraph 28 (coal-tar products) is the chief binding agent. Amendment No. 802 extends these duties so as to apply to laminated products of which any synthetic resin or resin-like substance is the chief binding agent; and the House recedes. Amendment 803 is a clarifying amendment in respect of these duties; and the House recedes. The House bill imposed a duty of 50 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem on manufactures wholly or in chief value of any of the foregoing laminated products. Amendment 804 imposes the same duty on manufactures wholly or in chief value of any other product of which any synthetic resin or resin-like substance is the chief binding agent, thus including molded products as well as laminated products; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 805: The House bill imposed a duty of 60 per cent ad valorem on pipe organs or pipe-organ player actions and parts thereof. The Senate amendment provides that on pipe organs or pipe-organ player actions and parts thereof especially designed and constructed for installation and use in a particular church, or in a particular public auditorium at which it is not customary to charge an admission fee, which are imported for that specific use, and which are so installed and used within one year from the date of importation, the rate of duty shall be 40 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 806: This amendment reduces from 60 to 40 per cent ad valorem the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on chin rests for violins; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 808: This amendment reduces from 60 to 40 per cent ad valorem the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on strings for musical instruments composed wholly or in part of catgut, other gut, oriental gut, or metal; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 809 and 1108: The House bill imposed a duty of \$1.25 each and 35 per cent ad valorem on violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses, of all sizes. Senate amendment No. 809 provides that this duty shall apply only to such of the articles named as are made after the year 1800; and amendment No. 1108 transfers to the free list those made in the year 1800 or before; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendments Nos. 810 and 811: The House bill imposed a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on all carillons, and parts thereof. Senate amendment No. 810 increases this rate to 25 per cent ad valorem; and amendment No. 811 provides that religious and educational societies and institutions, or individuals for philanthropic, charitable, or patriotic purposes, may import free of duty any carillon consisting of not less than 30 bells of different sizes and weights, and parts thereof, for installation and use in or on one building, and not for sale; and the Senate recedes on both amendments.

Amendments Nos. 812 and 816: The House bill provided that any article chiefly used for the amusement of children, or any part of any such article, shall not be classified under the musical instruments paragraphs (1541 and 1542 of the Senate bill). The Senate amendments strike out these provisos in view of the new wording in the

toy paragraph (see amendment No. 748), which accomplishes the same purpose; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 813: Under the House bill, dictophones are not specifically mentioned, but are dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem under the provision for phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, and similar articles. The Senate amendment specifically enumerates dictophones, but makes no change in the duty; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 814 and 815: The House bill imposed a duty of 8 cents per thousand and 45 per cent ad valorem on needles for phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, and similar articles. Senate amendment No. 815 eliminates the specific rate but retains the ad valorem rate at 45 per cent, and amendment No. 814 specifically enumerates needles for dictophones; and the House recedes on amendment No. 814, and the Senate recedes on amendment No. 815.

Amendment No. 816: See amendment No. 812.

Amendment No. 817: This amendment increases from 25 to 40 per cent ad valorem the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on sponges commercially known as sheepswool; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 30 per cent ad valorem.

Amendments Nos. 819, 820, and 822: These are clarifying amendments to make certain that the subparagraph is confined solely to works of art. The House recedes on all three amendments.

Amendment No. 821: Under the House bill statuary, sculptures, or copies, replicas, or reproductions of the same, not specially provided for, which are works of art, are dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem. The Senate amendment limits the House provision to such of these articles as are valued at not less than \$2.50 each, the effect of which is to make articles valued at less than \$2.50 each dutiable according to the component material of chief value; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 823: Under the House bill paintings in oil, mineral, water, or other colors, pastels, and drawings and sketches in pen and ink, pencil, or water color, are free of duty if original, while if not original they are either dutiable under paragraph 1547 of the House bill at 20 per cent ad valorem as works of art, not specially provided for, or under other paragraphs according to the nature and description of the article. The Senate amendment imposes a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on any of the foregoing, whether or not works of art, suitable as designs for use in the manufacture of textiles, floor coverings, wall paper, or wall coverings; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 824 and 825: The House bill imposed a duty of 60 cents per gross and 35 per cent ad valorem on pencils of paper, wood, or other material not metal, filled with lead or other material, pencils of lead, crayons (including chalk crayons and charcoal crayons or fusains), not specially provided for. The Senate amendments reduce this rate to 45 cents per gross and 25 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes on both amendments with amendments making the rate 50 cents per gross and 30 per cent ad valorem.

Amendment No. 826: This amendment provides that on any of the pencils provided for in paragraph 1549 (a), valued at more than \$5.75 per gross, the maximum duty shall be \$1 per gross; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 827: Under the House bill black pencil leads not in wood or other material are dutiable at 6 cents per gross. The Senate amendment includes at this rate black leads for holders and black leads of graphite or of graphite and clay exceeding six one-hundredths of an inch in diameter. The House recedes with an amendment making clarifying changes but without change of the rate or classification provided in the Senate amendment.

Amendments Nos. 828 and 829: The House bill imposed a duty of 72 cents per dozen and 40 per cent ad valorem on mechanical pencils. The Senate amendments give mechanical pencils a separate classification and change the rate to 45 cents per gross and 40 per cent ad valorem; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 830: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on photographic dry plates, not specially provided for. The Senate amendment reduces this rate to 20 per cent ad valorem, and provides that when such dry plates are panchromatic, the rate shall be 10 per cent; and the House recedes with an amendment making the rate 20 per cent ad valorem on such plates whether or not panchromatic.

Amendments Nos. 831, 832, and 833: The House bill imposed a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on photographic films, sensitized but not exposed or developed, of every kind except motion-picture films having a width of 1 inch or more, and imposed a duty of four-tenths of 1 cent per linear foot on motion-picture films, sensitized but not exposed or developed, of the standard width of 1½ inches, while all other widths of 1 inch or more were dutiable in equal proportion thereto. The Senate amendments eliminate the distinction between motion-picture films and other photographic films and make all sensitized but not exposed or developed films dutiable at two-tenths of 1 cent per linear foot of the standard width of 1½ inches, and other widths in proportion thereto; and the Senate recedes on all these amendments.

Amendments Nos. 834 and 988: The House bill imposed a duty of 2 cents per linear foot on all photographic-film negatives, in any form, for use in connection with moving-picture exhibits or for making or reproducing pictures for such exhibits, exposed but not developed. Senate amendment No. 834 excepts from the duty undeveloped negative moving-picture film of American manufacture exposed abroad for silent or sound news reel; and amendment No. 988 transfers this film to the free list; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendments Nos. 835 and 894: The House bill imposed a duty of 60 per cent ad valorem on cigarette books, cigarette book covers, and on cigarette paper in all forms, except cork paper. Senate amendment No. 835 strikes out the House provision, and amendment No. 894 transfers these items to the free list; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 836: This amendment reduces from 60 to 40 per cent ad valorem the rate of duty imposed by the House bill on umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades covered with material other than paper or lace, not embroidered or appliquéd; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 837, 838, and 839: The House bill imposed a duty of 75 per cent ad valorem on handles and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, and walking canes, wholly or in chief value of synthetic phenolic resin. Senate amendment No. 838 eliminates the

word "phenolic," and amendments Nos. 837 and 839 make clerical changes; and the House recedes on all these amendments.

Amendment No. 840: See amendment No. 577.

Amendment No. 841: The House bill imposed a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on bleached beeswax, while crude beeswax was free of duty under paragraph 1791 of the House bill as wax not specially provided for. The Senate amendment imposes a duty of 12 per cent ad valorem on crude beeswax, and reduces the rate on bleached beeswax to 25 per cent ad valorem; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 842: Under the House bill stamping and embossing materials of pigments, mounted on paper or equivalent backing and releasable from the backing by means of heat and pressure, are dutiable at 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1405 as surface-coated papers. The Senate amendment specifically provides for these items in a separate classification and makes the rate thereon three-eighths of 1 cent per hundred square inches; and the House recedes.

TITLE II.—FREE LIST

The following amendments make changes in paragraph numbers; and the Senate recedes: 853, 858, 859, 860, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, and 886.

The following amendments make changes in paragraph numbers; and the House recedes with amendments making further changes in paragraph numbers: 888, 891, and 892.

The following amendments make clerical changes; and the House recedes: 912, 924, and 1065.

Amendment No. 845: The House bill, in referring to our possession in Samoa, used the descriptive phrase "the island of Tutuila". The Senate amendment uses the phrase "American Samoa"; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 846: See amendment No. 13. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 847: Under the House bill, milk cans were not specifically enumerated, but were dutiable under the basket clause of the metal schedule. The Senate amendment transfers this item to the free list; and the Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 848 and 849: The House bill provided that horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals which have strayed across the boundary line into any foreign country, or which are driven across such boundary line by the owner for temporary pasturage purposes only, together with the offspring, shall be dutiable unless brought back to the United States within eight months, in which case they shall be free of duty. Senate amendment No. 848 eliminates the provision for free entry of such animals as are driven across the boundary line, and amendment No. 849 limits the time within which strayed animals may be returned free of duty to three months. The House recedes on both amendments, with amendments permitting driving or straying across the boundary line between the United States and Canada and the free return of the animals within eight months, but permitting no free return of animals if driven into Mexico and allowing free return of animals strayed into Mexico only if returned within three months.

Amendment No. 850: The House bill permits animals, poultry, and fish to be temporarily brought into the United States under bond for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of breeding, exhibition, or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural, polo, or racing association. The Senate amendment confines this privilege to animals and poultry; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 851: Under the House bill, arrowroot starch was not specifically mentioned, but was dutiable under paragraph 85 of the House bill at 1½ cents per pound as starch not specially provided for. The Senate amendment transfers manufactured arrowroot, including starch and flour, to the free list; and the House recedes with an amendment making a clarifying change in language.

Amendment No. 852: See amendment No. 11. The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 854: The House bill exempts from duty articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means, but confines this exemption to such articles when imported by or for the account of the person who exported them from the United States. The Senate amendment strikes out this limitation, the effect of which is to extend the privilege to persons other than those by or for the account of whom the articles were exported; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 855: The House bill exempts from duty iron or steel drums of either domestic or foreign manufacture, used for the shipment of acids, or other chemicals, which shall have been actually exported from the United States. The Senate amendment includes within this provision drums of other metal than steel or iron; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 856: The House bill exempts from duty bags of American manufacture exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, but confines this exemption to such domestic bags as may be imported by the exporter thereof. The Senate amendment strikes out this limitation, making such bags exempt from duty whether or not imported by the exporter thereof; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 857: The House bill permitted to certain persons, under certain conditions, the free importation of certain containers and coverings of American manufacture, but attached the condition that upon reimportation duty should be paid equal to any drawback allowed on exportation. The Senate amendment provides that if such coverings and containers are not unusual they shall be relieved from the repayment of drawback if used as coverings and containers of merchandise not subject to an ad valorem rate of duty; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 861: This amendment makes certain that plantains shall be admitted free of duty; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 867 and 868: Under the House bill, bread is exempted from duty if yeast was the leavening substance used in its preparation. The Senate amendment further limits this provision to such bread as is light raised, and is commonly known as bread, the effect of which is to make so-called Swedish bread and similar bread dutiable at 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 733 of the Senate bill; and amendment No. 868 makes bread dutiable in the case of

imports from a country which imposes a tariff on bread imported from the United States; and the Senate recedes on both amendments.
Amendment No. 879: See amendment No. 159. The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 887: See amendment No. 244. The House recedes with an amendment making a change in paragraph number.

Amendments Nos. 889 and 890: See amendment No. 29. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 894: See amendment No. 835. The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 900: Under the House bill, cocoa or cacao beans are free of duty. The Senate amendment makes certain that shells of such beans shall also be free of duty; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 918: The House provision excludes sulphocyanides or thiocyanides, thiocyanates, and nitroprussides from this paragraph. The Senate provision also excludes these compounds and, in addition, excludes ferrocyanides, ferricyanides, and cyanates, the effect of which is to make them dutiable under paragraph 5 at 25 per cent; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 938 and 939: The House bill placed on the free list guano, basic slag, manures, and all other substances used chiefly for fertilizer, not specially provided for, but provided that no article specified by name in Title I should be free of duty under this provision. Senate amendment No. 939 extends the application of this paragraph to substances used chiefly as an ingredient in the manufacture of fertilizers and strikes out the clause excepting articles specified by name in Title I. Amendment No. 938 makes the provisions of the paragraph applicable notwithstanding any other provision of the Act. The House recedes on amendment No. 939 and recedes on amendment No. 938 with an amendment making a clarifying change.

Amendment No. 941: See amendment No. 36. The House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 943 and 944: Under the House bill gunpowder, sporting powder, and all other explosive substances not specially provided for, are free of duty, with a proviso that if any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government imposes a duty on any article specified in the paragraph, when imported from the United States, an equal duty shall be imposed upon such article coming into the United States from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government. Senate amendment No. 943 excepts from the provisions of this paragraph explosive substances wholly or in chief value of cellulose esters, and amendment No. 944 strikes out the countervailing duty provisions. The House recedes on amendment No. 943 and the Senate recedes on amendment No. 944.

Amendment No. 949: See amendment No. 795. The Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 967 and 968: See amendment No. 795. The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 986: The House bill admitted free of duty nets or finished sections of nets for use in otter trawl fishing, if composed wholly or in chief value of manila or vegetable fiber. The Senate amendment limits this provision to such nets composed wholly or in chief value of manila. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 988: See amendment No. 834. The House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 990 and 991: The Senate amendments make certain that kapok seed and rubber seed shall be admitted free of duty; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 994: See amendments Nos. 445 and 446. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 996: The House bill exempted from duty fish the product of American fisheries (except cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cush, mackerel, and swordfish) landed in a foreign country and there not further advanced than beheaded, eviscerated, packed in ice, and frozen. The Senate amendment permits the removal of the fins; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 998: See amendment No. 121. The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1000: The House bill admitted free of duty olive oil and palm-kernel oil rendered unfit for use as food or for any but mechanical or manufacturing purposes. The Senate amendment includes within this provision rapeseed, sunflower, and sesame oil when so denatured; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1001: The House bill admitted free of duty Chinese and Japanese tung oil. The Senate amendment makes free of duty all tung oil; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1005: See amendment No. 355. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 1007: This amendment places on the free list pads for horses; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1011: See amendment No. 129. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 1030: The Senate amendment places on the free list scientific instruments, apparatus, and devices, of a kind not offered for sale in the United States by domestic producers and imported for research purposes by any college or university, and not for sale, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1042: The Senate amendment makes clear that both crude and refined sodium nitrate shall be free of duty; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1043: See amendment No. 160. The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1044: This amendment transfers refined salt cake from the free list where it appears in the House bill to the dutiable list under paragraph 81 of the Senate bill; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1045: See amendment No. 158. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 1054: Under the House bill, statuary imported in good faith for presentation without charge to, and for the use of, any corporation or association organized and operated exclusively for religious purposes, is placed on the free list. The Senate amendment excepts from this provision casts of plaster of Paris, or of compositions of paper or papier-mâché; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1056: See amendment No. 204. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 1069: This amendment transfers from one place in the free list to another, alloys in chief value of tin not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1073: See amendment No. 181. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 1083: The Senate amendment exempts from duty, in the case of any individual returning from abroad, all professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, taken by him out of the United States to foreign countries, without regard to their value; and the House recedes with an amendment making clerical changes.

Amendment No. 1084: The House bill provided for the admission free of duty of articles not exceeding \$100 in value acquired abroad by residents of the United States for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios not bought on commission or intended for sale. The Senate amendment provides that a resident of the United States shall not take advantage of this exemption within a period of 30 days from the last exemption claimed, and further provides that no courtesy of the port, free entry, or special privileges or preferences in the examination of merchandise or baggage shall be extended to any person whomsoever who is subject to the payment of customs duties; and the House recedes with an amendment striking out the proviso in respect of courtesy of the port, etc.

Amendment No. 1088: The House bill places all witherite on the free list. The Senate amendment limits the House provision to witherite, crude, unground, the effect of which is to make all other forms dutiable under paragraph 214 at 30 per cent ad valorem as an earthy or mineral substance not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1097: Under the House bill, Christmas trees were not specifically enumerated, but were dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1557 of the House bill as an unenumerated article. The Senate amendment places Christmas trees on the free list; and the Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 1100 and 1101: The House bill places on the free list original paintings in oil, mineral, water, or other colors, pastels, original drawings and sketches in pen, ink, pencil, or water colors, artists' proof etchings unbound, and engravings and woodcuts unbound, and original sculptures or statuary, including not more than two replicas or reproductions of the same, but provides that the words "painting," "sculpture," and "statuary" as used in this paragraph shall not be understood to include any articles of utility, nor such as are made wholly or in part by stenciling or any other mechanical process. Senate amendment No. 1100 includes within the operation of this limitation the terms "drawing" and "sketch," and amendment No. 1101 further excludes from the paragraph such articles for industrial use; and the House recedes on both amendments.

Amendment No. 1106: Under the House bill, all rugs and carpets were excepted from the provision for the free entry of works of art. The Senate amendment confines the exception to those made after the year 1700, the effect of which is to make those made during or prior to the year 1700 free of duty if works of art; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1107: The House bill places on the free list works of art (except rugs and carpets), collections in illustration of the pro-

gress of the arts, works in bronze, terra cotta, parian, pottery, or porcelain, artistic antiquities, and objects of art of ornamental character or educational value which shall have been produced more than 100 years prior to the date of importation. The Senate amendment makes this provision apply only to such articles as shall have been produced prior to the year 1830; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1108: See amendment No. 809. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 1110: The House bill placed on the free list Venetian glass mosaics which are works of art. The Senate amendment strikes out the House provision, the effect of which is to make these articles dutiable at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 218 (f) of the Senate bill as an article composed wholly or in chief value of glass, not specially provided for; and the House recedes.

TITLES III AND IV.—SPECIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 1113: This amendment restores the specific requirement of the existing marking law, omitted from the House bill, that the marking must be in a conspicuous place; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1114: The House bill required the marking of every imported article and its immediate container, and the package in which imported, and delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to make such exceptions as he deemed advisable. The Senate amendment strikes out this general authority in the Secretary of the Treasury to make exceptions and provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may except any article from the requirement of marking but only if the article is incapable of being marked, or can not be marked without injury, or if the expense is economically prohibitive of importation, or if the marking of the immediate container will reasonably indicate the country of origin of the article. The amendment also restores the requirement of existing law that the marking shall be as nearly indelible and permanent as the nature of the article will permit. The House recedes with amendments providing that the Secretary of the Treasury may except an article from the marking requirements if "he is satisfied that" the article is incapable of being marked, or can not be marked without injury, or except at an expense economically prohibitive, or that the marking of the immediate container will reasonably indicate the country of origin of the article.

Amendment No. 1115: The Senate amendment makes the penalties provided for violation of the marking provisions applicable to the covering or obscuring of any mark with intent to conceal the information given thereby; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1116: The House bill retained the existing law prohibiting the importation of certain obscene articles and articles of immoral use or tendency and extended the prohibition to cover books, papers, pamphlets, and other articles containing any matter advocating or urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States, or containing any threat to take the life of or inflict bodily harm upon the President of the United States. The Senate amendment strikes out the entire section of the House bill but re-

stores the prohibitions against importation, except that the matter regarding treason or insurrection is specifically limited to treason or insurrection against the United States, and the prohibition against matter containing any threat to take the life of or inflict bodily harm upon the President of the United States is extended to cover such threats toward any person in the United States. In addition, the Senate amendment provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, notwithstanding the prohibitions against importation, admit the so-called classics or books of recognized and established literary or scientific merit, and that he may, in his discretion, admit such classics or books only when imported for noncommercial purposes. However, the Senate amendment specifically provides that the prohibited articles shall be held by the collector to await the action of the district court, and that no protest shall be taken to the United States Customs Court from the decision of the collector. Upon the seizure the collector is required to transmit information thereof to the district attorney of the proper district, who thereupon is to institute proceedings for the forfeiture, confiscation, and destruction of the book or matter seized. In any such proceedings a trial by jury may be demanded, and the same right of review is given as in ordinary actions or suits. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 1117: This amendment is discussed in connection with amendment No. 470; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1118: The House bill retained existing law prohibiting the importation of goods, wares, articles, and merchandise manufactured wholly or in part by convict labor. The Senate amendment extends the prohibition to goods, wares, articles, and merchandise "mined or produced"; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1119: This amendment extends the prohibition against importation of convict-made goods, discussed under amendment No. 1118, to similar products of forced labor or indentured labor under penal sanctions; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1120: This amendment postpones until January 1, 1932, the effective date of the provisions prohibiting the importation of goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured by forced labor or indentured labor under penal sanctions. The House recedes with an amendment providing that such provisions shall in no case be applicable to goods, wares, articles, or merchandise so mined, produced, or manufactured which are not mined, produced, or manufactured in such quantities in the United States as to meet the consumptive demands of the United States. This will prevent the application of these provisions to articles such as rubber and tea, which are not produced in the United States, and articles as to which our domestic production does not satisfy our consumptive needs.

Amendment No. 1121: This amendment defines "forced labor," referred to in connection with amendments numbered 1119 and 1120, to mean work or service exacted under the menace of any penalty for its nonperformance and for which the worker does not offer himself voluntarily; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1122: This amendment makes a clerical change; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1123: This amendment extends the privilege of temporary free importation under bond for exportation within a

limited period to include articles imported by illustrators and photographers for use solely as models in their own establishments, in illustrating catalogues, pamphlets, or advertising matter; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1124: The House bill contains an addition to existing law permitting refund of duties in the case of merchandise not conforming to sample or specification, if within 10 days after release from customs custody the merchandise is returned to customs custody for exportation. The Senate amendment extends this period to 30 days; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1125: The House bill provided that there shall be no allowance of drawback unless the completed article is exported (or shipped to the Philippine Islands) within five years after importation of the imported merchandise. The Senate amendment reduces this period to three years; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1126: This amendment empowers the Legislature of Porto Rico to impose duties upon coffee imported into Porto Rico, including coffee produced in a foreign country coming into Porto Rico from the United States. The duties, less the cost of collection, are to be covered into the Treasury of Porto Rico, to be expended as required by law for the Government and benefit thereof. The amendment also provides that the United States Customs and Postal Services shall assist the Porto Rican officials in the collection of such duties. The House recedes with amendments providing that the duties may be imposed upon coffee "grown" in a foreign country, instead of coffee "produced", in order that the authority will extend to coffee imported into the United States, processed, and then shipped to Porto Rico, and providing that the duties shall be collected in the manner now provided by law in the case of duties collected in Porto Rico.

Amendment No. 1127: This amendment authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, with the advice and consent of the President, to enter into reciprocal agreements with foreign countries to provide for the entry free of duty in the respective countries of advertising matter sent to individual addresses. A specific exemption is made in the case of matter printed or produced in a foreign country advertising the sale of articles by persons carrying on business in the United States; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1136: This amendment directs the Tariff Commission to ascertain and report to Congress within eight months from the passage of the act the approximate average cost per barrel to oil refineries on the Atlantic seaboard over a 3-year period of domestic crude petroleum and the present approximate cost per barrel of crude petroleum from Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela, delivered to the same points; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1137: This amendment makes a clerical change; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 1142, 1143, and 1144: The House bill retains the provisions of existing law with respect to appeals from the findings of the Tariff Commission in cases involving unfair practices in the import trade. Such appeals may be taken to the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals upon questions of law only, the findings of the commission as to the facts being conclusive if supported by evidence. The Senate amendments provide in effect

for an appeal from the findings of the commission on questions both of law and fact; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1145: The House bill retains the provision of existing law which permits a review by the United States Supreme Court upon certiorari of a judgment of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals in cases involving unfair practices in the import trade. The Senate amendment eliminates the provision relating to such review by the Supreme Court upon certiorari, leaving the judgment of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals final and not subject to review; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1146: The Senate amendment provides that before any article is excluded from entry because of unfair practices in connection with its importation or sale the domestic manufacturer or producer who files a complaint with the commission, or whose rights are injured, shall furnish a bond to protect the persons who suffer damages because of such exclusion in the event the complaint is determined to be unfounded. Suits for recovery upon such bonds may be maintained in district courts of the United States; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1147: The House bill provides that the decision of the President as to the exclusion from entry of any article under section 337 shall be conclusive. The Senate amendment eliminates this provision; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1148: The House bill provides that in cases where the President has reason to believe that attempts are being made to enter articles in violation of section 337 but has not sufficient information to satisfy himself of the violation, he may request the Secretary of the Treasury to forbid entry pending investigation but that the Secretary may permit entry under bond. The Senate amendment provides that in all such cases the articles shall be entitled to entry under bond; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1149: The Senate amendment defines the term "United States" as used in sections 337, 338, and 340 in order to make it clear that the benefits of such sections extend to Porto Rico; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1150: The Senate amendment restores the definition of "foreign country" contained in existing law, for the purpose of clarity; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1152: This amendment directs the Tariff Commission to convert the rates imposed by the present bill to rates based upon "domestic value," defined by the amendment as the wholesale selling price in the United States of such or similar imported merchandise, or, if none such, then an estimated value based on the wholesale selling price in the United States of comparable merchandise, with necessary adjustments for differences. The action of the commission is to be based upon importations during the period from July 1, 1927, to June 30, 1929, and the commission is directed to report back to Congress the result of its work as soon as practicable, but in no event later than January 1, 1932. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce are directed to furnish to the commission, upon request, any data or information in their respective departments relating to the importation, entry, appraisement, and classification of merchandise and the collection of duties thereon. The House

recedes with an amendment extending the time within which the commission shall report until July 1, 1932.

Amendment No. 1153: The Senate amendment establishes the office of consumers' counsel to represent the interests of the consuming public in proceedings before the Tariff Commission; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1154: The Senate amendment makes it unlawful for any person to interfere with or influence any member or employee of the Tariff Commission in the execution of the functions of the commission, and imposes a penalty for violations; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1155: A similar amendment is discussed under amendment No. 1; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1158: The House bill made the determination of the appraiser that foreign or export value could not be ascertained final and conclusive, subject only to appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Senate amendment eliminates this provision. The House recedes with an amendment providing, in lieu of the provision proposed by the House, that the decision of the appraiser that foreign value, export value, or United States value can not be ascertained shall be subject to review in reappraisal proceedings; but in any such proceeding, an affidavit executed outside of the United States shall not be admitted in evidence if executed by any person who fails to permit a Treasury attaché to inspect his books, papers, records, accounts, documents, or correspondence pertaining to the value or classification of the merchandise.

Amendments Nos. 1159 and 1160: These amendments make clerical changes; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1161: "United States value" is defined in existing law as the freely offered wholesale price of "such or similar" merchandise, in the principal market of the United States, with deductions for duty, a commission (not to exceed 6 per cent), or profits (not to exceed 8 per cent), and certain costs and expenses. The House bill enlarged this definition so as to permit (in any case where a United States value as now defined could not be ascertained) an estimated value based upon the domestic wholesale selling price of a domestic or imported article comparable in construction or use, with appropriate adjustments for differences between the imported article and the article used as a basis for the comparison. The Senate amendment restores the existing law; and the House recedes with an amendment changing the subdivision letter.

Amendments Nos. 1162 and 1163: These amendments make clerical changes; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1164: This amendment extends the provisions of existing law, continued in the House bill, authorizing overtime compensation for certain customs officers and employees assigned to duty in connection with lading or unlading at night or on Sunday or a holiday, to customs officers and employees assigned to duty at night or on Sunday or a holiday in connection with the entering or clearing of vessels or the issuing or recording of their marine documents or other instruments. The extra compensation is payable by the carrier in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as now provided by law in the case of the officers and employees now entitled to receive extra compensation; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1165: This amendment makes a clerical change; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1166: This amendment provides that if articles named under Title II of the act, imported in railroad freight cars from a contiguous foreign country, are subjected to inspection, all expense incident to the movement of the car to and from the place of inspection, unloading and reloading of the car, or expense otherwise made necessary by the inspection, shall be paid by the Government, provided the inspection disclosed no evidence of intention to evade the customs laws, or of a purpose to introduce articles the admission of which is punishable by law; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1167: Under existing law, the cost of equipment and repair parts or materials for, and repairs upon, vessels documented under the laws of the United States, purchased or made in a foreign country, are dutiable unless the owner or master furnishes good and sufficient evidence that the vessel, while in the regular course of her voyage, was compelled to put into a foreign port and purchase such equipment, parts, or materials, or make such repairs, to secure the safety of the vessel to enable her to reach her port of destination. The House bill extended this provision so as to permit an exemption if the equipment or material was purchased or the expense of repairs incurred to maintain the vessel in a seaworthy condition, or to repair damages suffered or to replace equipment damaged or worn out during the voyage, or to maintain such vessel in a sanitary and proper condition for the carriage of cargo or passengers. The Senate amendment restores existing law except that the exemption may be granted only if the equipment or repairs are to secure the "safety and seaworthiness" of the vessel to enable her to reach her port of destination; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1168: The House bill authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to provide by regulations for such exceptions from or additions to the requirements as to the contents of the invoice as he might deem advisable. The Senate amendment eliminates this provision; and the House recedes with an amendment restoring the provision for making exceptions but striking out the authority to provide for additions.

Amendment No. 1169: The House bill provides that invoices for merchandise shipped to the United States from the Philippine Islands or any of its other possessions may be certified by the collector of customs or the person acting as such, or by his deputy. The Senate amendment specifies the other possessions to which this provision is applicable, but omits Porto Rico, which is a customs collection district and is treated as part of the United States for tariff purposes; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1170: The House bill provided that a person making entry on a duplicate bill of lading should be the sole consignee. The Senate amendment makes this provision applicable with respect to a person making entry on a carrier's certificate. This was made necessary by the action of the Senate (amendment No. 1175) permitting entry on a carrier's certificate. The House recedes, in accordance with the action of the conferees on amendment numbered 1175.

Amendment No. 1172: This amendment makes a clerical change; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1173: The House bill provides that the requirements as to production of the original bill of lading shall not apply in the case of an entry on a duplicate bill of lading. The Senate amendment extends the exception to entry on carrier's certificate (see amendment No. 1175). The House recedes, in accordance with the action of the conferees on amendment numbered 1175.

Amendment No. 1174: This amendment subjects to a penalty of \$50 any person making entry who fails to comply with the law requiring the attachment as a part of the entry or the inclusion therein of an accurate statement specifying, in terms of the official statistical enumeration, the kinds and quantities of all merchandise imported and the value of the total quantity of each kind of article; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1175: The House bill retained the provisions of existing law relating to entry upon the original bill of lading but provided an alternative method, permitting entry on a duplicate bill of lading signed or certified to be genuine by the issuing carrier. The House bill further provided that no merchandise so entered should be released from customs custody except to such carrier but that the person so making entry should be liable for the payment of all additional and increased duties. The Senate amendment preserves in substance the House provision except that the duplicate bill of lading must be signed or certified by the carrier bringing the merchandise to the port at which entry is to be made, instead of the issuing carrier, and the provision making the person who makes entry liable for all additional and increased duties is omitted. The Senate amendment added a third method for making entry, namely, by a person certified by the carrier to be the owner or consignee of the merchandise or an agent thereof. The Senate amendment further provides that merchandise shall be released from customs custody only to or upon the order of the carrier bringing the merchandise to the port at which entry is made, except that merchandise in a bonded warehouse shall be released only to or upon the order of the warehouse proprietor; and that if entry is upon an original bill of lading it shall be returned to the person making entry. The collector is relieved of all liability in respect of the delivery of merchandise released from customs custody in accordance with the above provisions; and if recovery should be had in any suit or proceeding against a collector in respect of release of merchandise, in the performance of his official duty, and if the court certifies that there was probable cause or that the collector acted under orders of the Secretary of the Treasury or other proper officer, no execution shall issue but the amount recovered shall be paid out of the Treasury. The House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 1176 and 1177: Under existing law and the House bill a consignee is not liable for any additional or increased duties if he files the so-called owner's declaration. The Senate amendments provide in addition that the consignee shall not be liable for any other obligation or liability stipulated in any bond given at the time of entry if he files a supplemental bond of the owner conditioned that he will assume the liability of the consignee under the latter's bond; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1178: Under the House bill there could be no amendment of entry after the invoice or the merchandise comes under

the observation of the appraiser, assistant appraiser, examiner, or examiner's clerk, or any person acting as such; except that in the case of articles dutiable under paragraph 27 or 28 amendment of entry may be made at any time before the invoice or the merchandise comes under the observation of the appraiser. The Senate amendment adopts existing law which permits amendment in any case at any time before the invoice or the merchandise has come under the observation of the appraiser; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1180: This amendment makes a clerical change; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1181: This amendment, which strikes out the requirement of notice of appraisement where the appraisement is made on a basis of value different from the basis stated in the entry, and the exception subjecting the ordinary reappraisement proceedings to the provisions relating to review of the appraiser's decision by the Secretary of the Treasury, was made necessary by the action of the Senate (amendment No. 1158) giving finality to the appraiser's decision in certain cases. The House recedes, in accordance with the action of the conferees on amendment No. 1158.

Amendment No. 1182: The House bill provides that the judge of the United States Customs Court shall determine the dutiable value of the merchandise. The judge is guided by the same definition of value as the appraiser and to avoid confusion the Senate amendment strikes out the word "dutiable"; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1183: This amendment changes the designation "special agents" to "customs agents"; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1184: The House bill required the appraiser to report the value of the merchandise within 120 days after entry but provided that the Secretary of the Treasury might, upon application, grant such extension as he deemed necessary. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 1185 and 1186: These amendments make clerical changes which are necessary in connection with amendment No. 1184; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 1187 and 1188: The House bill permits entry at a higher value because of advances by the appraiser in similar cases pending on request for review by the Secretary of the Treasury. These amendments, made necessary by the action of the Senate (amendment No. 1158) relating to finality of the appraiser's decision, strike out the House provision; and the House recedes, in accordance with the action of the conferees on amendment No. 1158.

Amendment No. 1189: The House bill permits liquidation in accordance with the final appraisement in the case of entry pending reappraisement if the action was taken in good faith, after due diligence on the part of the importer. The Senate amendment eliminates the requirement of due diligence; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1190: The House bill made the entered value the final appraised value in case of failure of the appraiser to make return within the period prescribed. The Senate amendment, in conformity with the action of the Senate (amendment No. 1184) striking out the time limit on the appraiser's return, strikes out the House provision; and the House recedes, in accordance with the action of the conferees on amendment No. 1184.

Amendments Nos. 1191, 1192, and 1193: These amendments make clerical changes, necessary by reason of the Senate action (amendment No. 1184) striking out the time limit on the appraiser's return; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 1194, 1195, 1196, and 1197: The House bill authorizes allowance in the estimation and liquidation of duties where the importer abandons to the United States, within 10 days after entry in case of merchandise not sent to the appraiser's stores, or within 10 days after release in the case of examination packages, any merchandise representing 5 per cent or more of the total value of merchandise of the same class or kind entered in the invoice and, within the 10-day period, delivers the portion so abandoned to such place as the collector directs. The effect of the Senate amendments is to increase this period to 30 days; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1198: This amendment permits authorized representatives of American labor organizations or associations, in respect of merchandise in the manufacture or production of which members of such organizations or associations take part, to complain, appeal, or protest in respect of the appraisement or classification of merchandise in the same manner as American manufacturers, producers, and wholesalers; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1199: This amendment transfers all functions of the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the appointment and fixing of the compensation of clerks and other employees of the United States Customs Court, and with respect to the official records, papers, office equipment, and other property of such court, to the Attorney General, and transfers to the Department of Justice all unexpended amounts allotted for the expenses of operation of the United States Customs Court from any appropriation for collecting the revenue from customs; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1200: The effect of this amendment is to exclude the time during which a protest is pending from the computation of the 2-year period within which reliquidation may be had on account of fraud; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1201: The House bill authorized the detail to the District of Columbia from the field force of the Customs Service of not to exceed eight persons in connection with the enforcement of the act. The Senate amendment increases the number to 10; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 1202 and 1203: These amendments make clerical changes; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1204: Under existing law and the House bill the importation of merchandise bearing an American trade-mark owned by a citizen or corporation of the United States and registered by a person domiciled in the United States is prohibited unless written consent of the owner of the trade-mark is produced at the time of making entry. The Senate amendment eliminates the provision relating to the consent of the owner, the effect of which is to absolutely prohibit the importation of such merchandise; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1205: This amendment prohibits the importation of merchandise of foreign manufacture if the merchandise, or the package in which it is inclosed, bears a notice of patent under the laws of the United States; and the Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 1206 and 1207: These amendments make clerical changes; and the Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 1208 and 1209: These amendments make it certain that the injunction proceedings contained in the present law and the House bill for violation of the prohibition against importation of merchandise bearing an American trade-mark shall not be extended to the case of merchandise bearing American patent notice (see amendment No. 1205); and the Senate recedes, in conformity with the action of the conferees on amendments Nos. 1204 and 1205.

Amendment No. 1210: The House bill added a new provision prohibiting the importation of wild mammals or birds, or parts or products thereof, from any country having restrictive laws or regulations in respect of the taking, killing, possession, or exportation to the United States of any such wild mammals or birds, or the exportation to the United States of any part or product thereof, unless accompanied by the certification of the American consul for the district in which is located the port or place from which the mammal or bird was exported from such country, that such articles have not been acquired or exported in violation of the laws or regulations of the country from which they come. Exceptions are made in the case of prohibited importations, articles imported for scientific or educational purposes, and migratory game birds taken during the open season by bona fide sportsmen. The Senate amendment strikes out the House provision (see discussion under amendment No. 1211); and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1211: This amendment restores in substance the language of the House bill stricken out by Senate action in amendment No. 1210 (with certain changes in phraseology), except that the matter restored refers to laws of a foreign country restricting exportation generally and does not specify exportation to the United States. Since it is clear that a general restriction on exportation would include exportation to the United States, the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1212: Under existing law and the House bill merchandise may be entered, under Treasury regulations, at the port of arrival, for transportation in bond without appraisement to any other designated port, there to be entered in accordance with the provisions relating to entry generally. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision and provides for the transportation in bond, by a bonded carrier, without entry or appraisement, to the designated port, and specifically declares that no entry paper, manifest, or other similar document shall be required to be filed by the importer or consignee in connection with such transportation; and the Senate recedes.

Amendments Nos. 1213, 1215, 1216, 1218, 1219, 1222, and 1224: The warehouse period for all merchandise is fixed in the House bill and existing law at three years. The effect of these amendments is to reduce the period for which grain may be stored in bonded warehouse from 3 years to 10 months. All the legal consequences resulting during or after the 3-year period in the case of other merchandise will, in the case of grain, under the Senate amendments, result during or after, respectively, the 10-month period; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 1214, 1217, and 1220: An amendment similar to these amendments is discussed under amendment No. 1; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1221: The House bill limits the time within which "loss, theft, injury or destruction" of merchandise in bonded warehouse must occur in order that there may be abatement or refund of duties in respect thereof. There is no provision in the bill for abatement or refund in case of loss or theft in bonded warehouse, and this amendment clarifies the language of the House provision accordingly by striking out the words "loss" and "theft"; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1223: The House bill provided that no abatement or refund shall be made in respect of the injury or destruction of merchandise in bonded warehouse occurring after the expiration of three years from the date of importation, or in any case after the expiration of 24 hours after issuance of a permit for removal. The Senate amendment strikes out the latter limitation; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1225: Under existing law if any merchandise is found on board of or after having been unladen from any vessel or vehicle, which is not included or described in the manifest or does not agree therewith, the master of the vessel or the person in charge of the vehicle is liable to a penalty equal to the value of the merchandise so found or unladen. The House bill extended this liability to the owner of the vessel or vehicle. The Senate amendment strikes out the provision imposing the penalty upon the owner; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1226: Under existing law if any merchandise described in the manifest is not found on board the vessel or vehicle the master or other person in charge is subject to a penalty of \$500. The House bill extended this liability to the owner of the vessel or vehicle. The Senate amendment strikes out the provision imposing the penalty upon the owner; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1227: Under existing law (sec. 594, tariff act of 1922) and the House bill (sec. 594) a common-carrier vessel is not liable to seizure or forfeiture to recover penalties for violation of the customs laws unless it appears that the owner or master of the vessel was at the time of the alleged illegal act a consenting party or privy thereto. The House bill provided that where the merchandise found on board or after being unladen, unmanifested, is smoking opium, the penalty of \$25 per ounce for which the master or owner is liable shall constitute a lien upon the vessel which may be enforced by a libel in rem, notwithstanding the above provision as to common carriers. The Senate amendment makes an exception and provides that the master or owner of a common-carrier vessel shall not be liable to the penalty, and the vessel not held subject to the lien, if it appears to the satisfaction of the court that neither the master nor any of the officers nor the owner knew, and could not, by the exercise of the highest degree of care and diligence, have known, that the opium was on board; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1228: This amendment provides that for the purposes of the act smoking opium and other narcotic drugs not possessed by a person registered and lawfully authorized to possess the same shall be considered excisable merchandise upon which the duties have not been paid, or which has been brought into the United States contrary to law; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1229: This amendment makes a clerical change; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 1230 and 1231: The effect of these amendments is to authorize the court, in forfeiture proceedings under the customs laws, upon request of the Secretary of the Treasury, to provide in its decree for the delivery to the Secretary of the Treasury of the vessel, vehicle, merchandise, or baggage forfeited, for sale by the Secretary of the Treasury in any customs district in which the sale thereof may be permitted; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1232: This amendment makes a clerical change; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 1233 and 1234: These amendments change the designation "special agent" to "customs agent"; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1235: The House bill makes a permanent and indefinite appropriation for the payment of awards of compensation to informers. The Senate amendment strikes out this provision and restores existing law, which provides that such awards shall be paid from moneys appropriated for that purpose, requiring estimates in advance and specific appropriation. The House recedes with an amendment providing that such awards shall be paid from any appropriations available for the collection of the revenue from customs.

Amendment No. 1236: The House bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury by regulations to require the production of landing certificates in the case of merchandise exported from the United States. The Senate amendment extends this authority to cargo destined to ports in the United States other than the port of entry at which the vessel first arrived; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1237: The 1922 act, in addition to the specific powers conferred by the act, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to make such rules and regulations as "may be necessary" to carry out the provisions of the act. Under the regulation section of the House bill the Secretary was authorized to make such rules and regulations as "he may deem necessary." The Senate amendment restores the language of the existing law; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1238: Under the House bill the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make general regulations to carry out the Act was extended to include regulations "to protect the customs revenue." The Senate amendment eliminates this provision; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1239: Under existing law the Secretary of the Treasury may revoke the license of a customhouse broker subject to a statutory review of the Secretary's decision by the United States district court. The House bill authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for suspension or revocation but gave no statutory court review. The Senate amendment permits the broker to obtain a review of the Secretary's decision as to revocation or suspension in the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals; and the House recedes with an amendment providing that the review shall be by the United States Customs Court.

Amendment No. 1240: The House bill requests the President to make a survey, by such agency or agencies as he may designate or appoint, of bases of valuation for assessment of duties, particularly with a view to determining the extent to which values in the United States may properly be used as a basis, and to submit a report to Congress with such recommendations for legislation as he deems

advisable, including such formulæ as he may propose for adjusting the rates of duty imposed by this act to conform to any change in basis he may recommend. The Senate amendment directs the Tariff Commission to make the investigation and broadens its scope, requiring a detailed consideration of existing customs practice, specific difficulties met with, and the indicated remedies. In addition, the Treasury Department is requested to make a complete investigation of undervaluation under the tariff act of 1922. The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1241: The House bill authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the air commerce act of 1926, to provide by regulations for the application to civil air navigation of any of the provisions of the act or regulations promulgated thereunder relating to customs administration. The Senate amendment extends this provision to include authority in the Secretary of Commerce to provide in like manner for the application of the provisions or regulations relating to the entry and clearance of vessels; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1242: The House bill amended the customs reorganization act of March 4, 1923, so as to authorize the payment of the travel and subsistence expenses of the families of customs officers and employees on official transfers in foreign countries, and the expense of transporting the remains of customs officers and employees who die while in, or in transit to, foreign countries in the discharge of official duty, to this country for interment, and the ordinary and necessary expenses of such interment. The Senate amendment (a) rephrases and clarifies this provision without reenacting the provisions of the 1923 act, so as to avoid any possible doubt of the application of the subsistence expense act of 1926, which has superseded the 1923 act in some respects. The Senate amendment (b) also removes the limitation on the amount of household effects and personal property for the transfer of which allowance may be made on official transfers of customs officers and employees. Under existing law no allowance may be credited for travel or shipping expenses incurred on a foreign ship by a customs officer or employee except upon proof satisfactory to the Comptroller General of the necessity of incurring such expenses. The Senate amendment (c) requires the crediting of allowances in such cases if the Secretary of the Treasury certifies to the Comptroller General that transportation on such foreign ship was necessary to protect the revenue. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 1243: Section 195 of the Judicial Code provides that final decisions of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, in cases appealed from the Customs Court, may be reviewed by the Supreme Court upon application by either party, in any case in which a constitutional or treaty question is involved, or in any other case if the Attorney General files a certificate to the effect that the case is of such importance as to render expedient its review by the Supreme Court. The Senate amendment repeals this limitation, the effect of such repeal being to permit either party to apply in his own discretion; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1244: The effect of this amendment is to make uncertified checks, United States notes, and national bank notes receivable in payment of customs duties; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1245: This amendment provides that "customs attachés" shall hereafter be known as "Treasury attachés"; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1246: This amendment authorizes the appointment of an additional deputy commissioner of customs; and the House recedes.

Amendments Nos. 1247, 1249, 1250, and 1251 make changes in section numbers; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1248: The House bill repealed the provisions of existing law requiring that importation packages of cigars shall contain not less than 3,000. The Senate amendment strikes out this repealing provision; and the Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 1252: This amendment changes the year specified in the short title from "1929" to "1930"; and the House recedes.

Amendment No. 1253: The Senate amendment provides for the suspension by the President of the duties upon imported articles whenever the United States Customs Court finds that full conditions of unrestrained competition among domestic producers and distributors of such articles do not prevail. Complaints may be filed in such court by any citizen of the United States or by the consumer's counsel (see amendment numbered 1153) alleging that such conditions of competition do not prevail with respect to the production, distribution, or sale of any dutiable articles. Upon the filing of any such complaint the court causes notice to be given by publication through the Treasury Decisions and Commerce Reports that it will hold a hearing on a specified date when relevant testimony and argument may be offered. Following the hearing the court reports its findings to the President. If the findings show that such conditions of competition do not prevail the President is required to issue a proclamation within one month suspending the duties upon the articles in question. The suspension continues until it is established before the court, and the court finds, that such full conditions of competition have been restored. The court is given power to make reasonable rules and regulations governing its procedure. The Senate recedes.

The committee of conference have not agreed on the following amendments:

DISAGREEMENT AS TO SUBSTANCE

Amendments Nos. 195 and 893, relating to cement.

Amendments Nos. 364, 885, 903, 904, 1004, and 1006, relating to silver.

Amendment No. 369, relating to logs of fir, spruce, cedar, or western hemlock.

Amendment No. 370, relating to cedar lumber and timber.

Amendment No. 371, relating to soft wood lumber and timber, and to railroad ties and telephone, telegraph, trolley, and electric-light poles of any wood.

Amendment No. 372, relating to maple, birch, and beech flooring and other lumber and timber.

Amendments Nos. 373 and 1035, relating to shingles.

Amendment No. 376, relating to cabinet woods.

Amendments Nos. 394, 395, and 396, relating to sugar.

Amendments Nos. 1091, 1092, 1093, and 1095, relating to the free list provisions on lumber, timber, and railroad ties and telephone, telegraph, trolley, and electric-light poles.

Amendment No. 1128, relating to export debentures.

Amendments Nos. 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, and 1135, relating to organization of the tariff commission.

Amendment No. 1138, relating to information to be furnished to Members of Congress.

Amendment No. 1139, relating to cost of production investigations.

Amendments Nos. 1140, 1141, and 1151, relating to flexible tariff.

DISAGREEMENT AS TO CLERICAL AMENDMENTS DEPENDING ON
AMENDMENT NO. 1140

On the following amendments, clerical in nature, the committee of conference have not agreed, since these amendments depend upon the action with respect to amendment No. 1140, relating to flexible tariff:

Amendments Nos. 1156, 1157, and 1171.

AGREEMENT AS TO SUBSTANCE BUT DISAGREEMENT AS TO PARAGRAPH
NUMBERS OR REFERENCES THERETO

Amendment No. 901: The House bill placed coffee on the free list. This amendment excepts from free entry coffee imported into Porto Rico in the event that a duty is imposed thereon under authority of section 319, which section is inserted in Title III of the bill by amendment No. 1126, upon which the House has receded with certain amendments. The managers on the part of the House favored recession on the part of the House on the substance of this amendment, but were unable to recede on account of their inability to agree with the managers on the part of the Senate on the paragraph number, due to the fact that certain substantive amendments (e. g., amendment No. 893, the free-list provision as to cement) are in disagreement, and the correct numbering of this paragraph can not be determined until those substantive amendments are disposed of.

Amendment No. 914: The House bill exempted from duty metallic mineral substances in a crude state, and metals unwrought, whether capable of being wrought or not, not specially provided for. The Senate amendment confines the exemption to metallic mineral substances in a crude state, such as drosses, skimmings, residues, brass foundry ash, and flue dust, not specially provided for. The managers on the part of the House favored recession on the part of the House on the substance of this amendment, but, for the reason given above in connection with amendment No. 901, were unable to agree on the paragraph number.

Amendment No. 919: The House bill placed upon the free list glaziers' and engravers' diamonds, unset, and miners' diamonds. This amendment also inserts on the free list diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, and not advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, whether in their natural form or broken. Amendment No. 777 (upon which the House has receded) strikes these articles out of the dutiable list. In accordance with this action, the managers on the part of the House favored recession on the part of the House on the substance of amendment No. 919, but, for the reason given above in connection with amendment No. 901, were unable to agree on the paragraph number.

Amendment No. 934: The House bill provided for the free importation, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture, of game animals and birds for stocking purposes when imported by United States or State game officials. The Senate amendment extends this provision to such animals and birds imported by other persons, and also permits the free importation of game animals and birds killed in foreign countries by residents of the United States and imported by them for noncommercial purposes. The managers on the part of the House favored recession on the part of the House on the substance of this amendment, but, for the reason given above in connection with amendment No. 901, were unable to agree on the paragraph number.

Amendment No. 950: This amendment places grindstones upon the free list, such stones having been stricken from the dutiable list by amendment No. 249, upon which the House has receded. In accordance with this action, the managers on the part of the House favored recession on the part of the House on the substance of amendment No. 950, but, for the reason given above in connection with amendment No. 901, were unable to agree on the paragraph number.

Amendment No. 953: This amendment places on the free list horses and mules imported for immediate slaughter, which by amendment No. 430 (upon which the House has receded) are excepted from duty under the agricultural schedule. In accordance with this action, the managers on the part of the House favored recession on the part of the House on the substance of amendment No. 953, but, for the reason given above in connection with amendment No. 901, were unable to agree on the paragraph number.

Amendment No. 962: The House bill named as an item on the free list "Junk, old". Most of the articles coming within this designation having been placed on the dutiable list by the House bill or Senate amendments agreed to, or being free under some other paragraph of the free list, the Senate amendment strikes out these words and substitutes the phrase "Waste rope" as being for all substantial purposes the only item left to come under the designation of "Junk, old." The managers on the part of the House favored recession on the part of the House on the substance of this amendment, but, for the reason given above in connection with amendment No. 901, were unable to agree on the paragraph number.

Amendment No. 964: This amendment places on the free list kieserite, which by amendment No. 103 (upon which the House has receded) are excepted from duty under the chemical schedule. In accordance with this action, the managers on the part of the House favored recession on the part of the House on the substance of amendment No. 964, but, for the reason given above in connection with amendment No. 901, were unable to agree on the paragraph number.

Amendment No. 983: This amendment places on the free list muzzle-loading firearms and parts thereof, which by amendment No. 318 (upon which the House has receded) are excepted from duty under the metals schedule. In accordance with this action, the managers on the part of the House favored recession on the part of the House on the substance of amendment No. 983, but, for the reason given above in connection with amendment No. 901, were unable to agree on the paragraph number.

Amendment No. 992: The Senate by amendments Nos. 73 and 74, having stricken out of the dutiable provisions of the chemical schedule gentian, sarsaparilla root, belladonna, digitalis, henbane, stramonium, and ergot, by amendment No. 992 inserted these articles on the free list. On amendments Nos. 73 and 74 the House agreed to striking from the dutiable list these articles with the exception of digitalis, which under the House bill was dutiable at 25 per cent and which by the action of the conferees on amendment No. 73 was retained in the chemical schedule at 20 per cent. In accordance with this action, the managers on the part of the House favored recession on amendment No. 992 with an amendment striking digitalis from the items inserted on the free list by this amendment, but, for the reason given above in connection with amendment No. 901, were unable to agree on the paragraph number.

Amendment No. 1031: This amendment places on the free list sea herring, fresh or frozen, whether or not packed in ice, and whether or not whole, which under the House bill were dutiable under paragraph 717 (a). The managers on the part of the House favored recession on the part of the House on the substance of this amendment, but, for the reason given above in connection with amendment No. 901, were unable to agree on the paragraph number.

Amendment No. 1032: This amendment places on the free list cowpeas not specially provided for. Senate amendment No. 505 (upon which the House has receded) limited the application of the duties placed by the House on cowpeas to black-eye cowpeas. Amendment No. 1032 also places on the free list chickpeas or garbanzos in pursuance of amendment No. 513 (upon which the Senate has receded) which removed these articles from the dutiable list. In accordance with this action, the managers on the part of the House favored recession on amendment No. 1032 with an amendment striking chickpeas or garbanzos from the items inserted on the free list by this amendment, but, for the reason given above in connection with amendment No. 901, were unable to agree on the paragraph number.

Amendment No. 1047: This amendment places on the free list certain spices and spice seeds which the Senate by amendments Nos. 543 to 550, inclusive, and Nos. 552 to 554, inclusive (upon which the House has receded), struck from the dutiable list. In accordance with this action, the managers on the part of the House favored recession on the part of the House on the substance of amendment No. 1047, but, for the reason given above in connection with amendment No. 901, were unable to agree on the paragraph number.

Amendment No. 1064: This amendment places on the free list impure tea, tea waste, and tea siftings and sweepings, for manufacturing purposes in bond, the Senate having by amendment No. 28 (upon which the House has receded) stricken these articles from the dutiable list. In accordance with this action, the managers on the part of the House favored recession on the part of the House on the substance of amendment No. 1064, but, for the reason given above in connection with amendment No. 901, were unable to agree on the paragraph number.

Amendment No. 1071: This amendment places on the free list truffles, fresh, or dried or otherwise prepared or preserved, the Senate

having by amendment No. 511 (upon which the House has receded) stricken these articles from the dutiable list. In accordance with this action, the managers on the part of the House favored recession on the part of the House on the substance of amendment No. 1071, but, for the reason given above in connection with amendment No. 901, were unable to agree on the paragraph number.

Amendment No. 1109: This amendment places on the free list Gobelin tapestries used as wall hangings, which under the House bill were dutiable according to the component material of chief value. The managers on the part of the House favored recession on the part of the House on the substance of amendment No. 1109, but, for the reason given above in connection with amendment No. 901, were unable to agree on the paragraph number.

Amendment No. 1179: This amendment provides that antique furniture shall enter the United States at ports which shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that if any article described in the "antique" paragraph of the free list and imported for sale is rejected as unauthentic with respect to its antiquity, a penalty of 25 per cent of the value of the article shall be imposed. If any such article is passed as authentic, the question of its authenticity shall not thereafter be raised by the Government in any proceeding brought for the purpose of collecting the penalty. The managers on the part of the House favored recession upon this amendment with an amendment providing for a duty of 25 per cent instead of a penalty, and striking out the provision preventing raising of the question of authenticity, ordinary customs procedure being applicable in such cases. However, since amendment No. 1179 contains a cross reference to the "antique" paragraph by number, and since the action on amendment No. 1105 determines the proper number of that paragraph, and since amendment No. 1105 for the reason given above in connection with amendment No. 901, is in disagreement, the managers on the part of the House were unable to agree on this amendment.

DISAGREEMENT SOLELY AS TO PARAGRAPH NUMBERS OR REFERENCES THERETO

The committee of conference have not agreed on the following amendments, due to their inability to determine upon the paragraph number involved, because certain substantive amendments (e. g., amendment No. 893, the free-list provision as to cement) are in disagreement, and the proper paragraph number involved can not be determined until those substantive amendments are disposed of:

Amendments Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43, 48, 49, 65, 66, 67, 374, 375, 377, 379, 380, 381, 383, 385, 386, 387, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 902, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 913, 915, 916, 917, 920, 921, 922, 923, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 935, 936, 937, 940, 942, 945, 946, 947, 948, 951, 952, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 963, 965, 966, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 984, 985, 987, 989, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1002, 1003, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1033,

1034, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1046, 1048, 1049, 1050,
1051, 1052, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063,
1066, 1067, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079,
1080, 1081, 1082, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1089, 1090, 1094, 1096, 1098,
1099, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1111, and 1112.

W. C. HAWLEY,

ALLEN T. TREADWAY,

ISAAC BACHARACH,

Managers on the part of the House.

